The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 23, NO. 43 RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905 TERMS– $1.50 IN ADVANCE

LUMBERMEN'S RUBBERS and LUMBERMEN'S OVERSHOES.

Lumbermen's Rubbers that we sold for $1.25 we are selling for 75 cents, and Lumbermen's arctics that we sold for $2.25 we are selling for $1.50 Nearly all sizes. Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear at about one half price. Not all sizes

New Skirts and New Petticoats just in for inspection. Call and get what you want

SPAFFORD & COLE.

YOUR PHYSICIAN
WILL CONFIRM
THIS STATEMENT

Fully as much depends upon the accuracy of the compounding and the purity of the drugs used in compounding your physicians prescription as upon the skill of the physician who prescribes it. We employ only skilled pharmacists, and use pure drugs in preparing all prescriptions, and if you bring it to us it will be carefully compounded.

PERFUMES

Our line of perfumes and toilet arlicles is the most complete in town. The stock, always ample, was greatly increased during the holidays. It contains everything in the line of perfumes, including gift packages of all kinds.

There will be satisfaction and saving in buying here

ANDERLE & HINMAN

28 SO. BROWN STREET

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING GOODS

Whether you are in quest of a 40 lB. Muscallonge or the gamy Black Bass, or Specked Trout we can supply you with just the tackle you need. Rods, Reels, Hooks, Flies, it matters not what, we can fit you out. Just bear in mind too, that we carry the largest and best line of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, LUMBER WAGONS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY

Axel Lindegren
THE RHINELANDER
CLOTHES CLEANER
DEALER IN
BUCKSKIN
BIRCH BARK } Indian Made
BEAD WORK
Orders taken for Fur Collars and Cuffs
126 STEVENS STREET

Reason, the First,

We need the business and we can serve you better than anyone else

So call up 'phone 93 and let us get your bundle.

Rhinelander Steam Laundry.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

At the regular meeting of the common council held on the 3rd day of January 1905, the Mayor being absent the meeting was called to order by President of the council Mr. W. H. Gilligan at the hour of 8 p. m.

The following aldermen present: Barnes, Divers, Gilligan, Guyette, Johnson, Olson, Roepcke and Stumpner.

Minutes of last regular and special meeting was read and approved as read. The following petition was read: Your honor the mayor and common council.

I beg permission to present to your honorable body a petition asking information and instruction relative to the city ordinance as to pool and billiard rooms keeping open on Sunday. I have fitted up such a place in the front room at 115 West Rives street. It has no connection with the bar room at the same number being in a room exclusively by itself. As there is at present a pool and billiard room running Sundays I infer there is nothing to prohibit the same. But wishing to be assured of this, I ask your honorable body for advice as to keeping my pool and billiard room open to the public Sundays. It being understood of course, that it will be run in a quiet and orderly way. Hoping you will think me justified in expecting privileges extended to others,

I am respectfully yours,
W. H. CHAPMAN.

No action taken on the foregoing petition.

Communication from John Barnes in regard to sewer assessment against the Soo railway property, was upon motion referred to Board of Public Works. The following report from the Board of Public Works was read.

To the common council:

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL CITY OF RHINELANDER, WIS.

GENTLEMAN:

The Board of Public Works respectfully makes the following report in reference to the macadamizing or otherwise paving the business streets of the City.

We have compiled a table of the sort of Macadam and brick paving in adjacent cities, figures being taken from State reports or letters from City Clerks.

City	Cost per yd. Brick	Cost per yd. Macadam
Antigo,		$ .50
Merrill,		.80
Marinette,	1.50	.90
Ashland,		1.35
Superior,		1.00
Oshkosh,	1.23	.75
Sheboygan		.80

Average cost of Macadam per yard $0.88.

We estimate the cost of curb suitable for business street $0.80 per running foot on each side of the street, and of cement curb suitable for others street at $0.40.

Assuming that the grading of street will average one foot in depth, at an expense of 25 cents per cubic yard, excavating will cost 30 cents per running foot for a 32 foot roadway.

We recommend that the business streets of the city be paved with Macadam, the city to pay one third of the expense of the macadem and the whole of the expense of street crossings and that a sufficiently large contract be let, so that the city can afford to employ a good engineer to supervise the work and so that the contractor can afford to bring in a heavy steam roller for the work and his contract should require the use of such roller.

We recommend that the following streets be macadamized:

Brown street from Anderson to Frederick street.

Stevens street from Pelham to Frederick street.

Pelham street from the R. R. Cross to Stevens street.

Davenport street from the bridge to Oneida Ave.

Rives street from Stevens to Anderson street.

Anderson street from Rives street to Soo Crossing.

King street from Brown street to Stevens street.

Anderson street from Brown to Stevens street.

The cost of such paving to to the city and to private property would be as follows:

On Brown street—To the city opposite lots, 1200 ft. $1.99 pr running ft.

To private property—$2.79 pr running ft.

A street crossing each—$698.01.

On Pelham, Anderson, Thayer, Rives, King and business part of Davenport and Stevens to city—$1.42 per running ft.

Cost to property each side—$2.22.

10 street crossing—$105.31 each.

Residence part of Stevens and Davenport street, cost to city $1.14 per running foot.

To private property, including curb at 40 cents a foot, $1.54.

Two street crossings $300.83 each.

Cost to City.	
Brown street	$ 5080.94
Other business st	10443.10
Residence st	1773.46
Total cost to City	$17296.60
Cost to private property both sides	
Brown street	$ 6696.00
Other business st	19080.00
Residence st	2679.60
Total cost property owners	$29345.60
Total cost to city	$17296.80
Total	$46682.40

The expence of such street improvements, may be paid one tenth each year for Ten years with interest not exceeding six per cent. This applys to the city and individuals both.

The Contractor may be required to accept improvements bonds and certificate for his work instead of cash.

Paid for in this way the amount of improvement recommended would not be a burden either to the city or to the owners of the property benefitted.

Respectfully submitted,
RICHARD REED,
EMIL JOHNSON,
A. W. SHELTON,
Board of Public Works.

Moved by Alderman Stumpner seconded by Alderman Divers that the report be spread upon the minutes of this meeting. Carried.

The following ordinance was introduced by Alderman Divers:

An ordinance to authorize the issue of forty-five thousand dollars.

Jan. 3rd, 1905.

An Ordinance to authorize the issue of forty-five thousand dollars of school bonds of the city of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. To prescribe the form thereof, and to levy a continuing direct annual tax to pay interest and to discharge principal of said bonds at maturity.

The Common Council of the City of Rhinelander does ordain as follows:

FIRST. That bonds of the city of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, in the aggregate sum of forty five thousand dollars, for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting a High school building thereon in said city, signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk and having the corporate seal of the city of Rhinelander affixed thereto, be and the same are hereby ordered issued, and that coupons, to evidence the semi annual interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, to become due thereon be attached to each of said bonds, and signed by the City Clerk.

SECOND. Said bonds shall be numbered from one to forty-five, both inclusive, and shall be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each; said bonds shall become due and payable as follows:

Bonds Numbered One to Five, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1909.

Bonds Numbered Six to Ten, both dumbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D. 1910.

Bonds Numbered Eleven to Fifteen, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1911.

Bonds Numbered Sixteen to Twenty, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D. 1912.

Bonds Numbered Twenty-one to Twenty-five, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1913.

Bonds Numbered Twenty-six to Thirty, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1914.

Bonds Numbered Thirty-one to Thirty-five, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1915.

Bonds Numbered Thirty-six to Forty, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1916.

Bonds Numbered Forty one to Forty-five, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1917.

THIRD. Said bonds and coupons shall be substantially of the tenor and form following:

FORM OF BOND

United States of America, State of Wisconsin, City of Rhinelander, School Bond.

No..... $1,000,00

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That the City of Rhinelander, in the County of Oneida, and State of Wisconsin, acknowledged itself to owe, and for value received, hereby promises to pay to bearer the sum of One Thousand Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, on the first day of March, A. D. 19.... together with the interest on said bond, from the date hereof, until paid, at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of March and the first day of September of each year, upon presentation and surrender of the coupons hereto attached, as they severally become due, both principal and interest payable at the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Ills., and for the prompt payment of this bond with interest as aforesaid at maturity, the full faith and credit of the City of Rhinelander is hereby irrevocably pledged.

This bond is issued by the City of Rhinelander for the purpose of providing funds to be used in purchasing a site and erecting thereon a High School building in said city, in accordance with the authority vested in the Common Council of the City of Rhinelander, by virtue of the General Charter Law of the State of Wisconsin and Section 943 of the Statutes of Wisconsin and Laws amendatory of said Acts.

And it is further certified that all acts, conditions and things required to be done, precedent to and in the issuing of this bond have been properly done, happened and been performed in regular and due form as required by law, and that the total indebtedness of the City of Rhinelander, including this bond, does not exceed the statutory limitations.

In testimony whereof, the said city of Rhinelander has caused its corporate seal to be affixed hereto and this bond to be signed by its Mayor and attested by its City Clerk, this day of....., A. D., 1905.

Attest.....City Clerk.....Mayor

FORM OF COUPON.

Bond No..... No .....

The City of Rhinelander, in the County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, will pay to bearer the sum of Dollars on.....1st, A. D., 19... at the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Ills. for the semi-annual interest due that date on its School Bond.

Dated.....1st, 19 .....

Coupon No..... .....City Clerk

That a continuing and direct annual tax be and is hereby levied on all the taxable property of the City Rhinelander Wisconsin, in addition to all other taxes, sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as and when it becomes due, and to discharge the principal of said bonds at maturity thereof as aforesaid.

Offered by
FRANK DIVERS, Alderman

Moved by alderman Stumpner seconded by Alderman Johnson, that the ordinance be published in the official paper and made a special order for the next regular meeting. Carried, all voting aye.

The following bills were presented:

Claim No.		Am't Claimed
6748	Sam Moberg	$ 54.00
6749	Con Luych	3.50
6750	Chas. Rollain	2.50
6751	George Smith	1.50
6752	Bernard Johnson	3.68
6753	Edward Roune	4.55
6754	Wm. Schafer	20.25
6755	M. O. Berg	4.75
6756	Anton Larson	4.25
6757	Jacob Lawrence	10.50
6758	Hose Co. No. 1	77.00
6759	Hose Co. No. 2	62.00
6760	Mrs. Graham	2.50
6761	Mrs. Graham	2.50
6762	Vessey & Son	29.10
6763	Hans Anderson	3.65
6764	S. Walter	7.15
6765	John Hess	67.50
6766	Jas. E. Gardner	7.50
6767	Park & Co.	4.00
6768	Gust Swedburg	4.97
6769	Barnes & Wessner	60.00
6770	A. D. Sutton	2.95
6771	Merchant State Bank	121.00
6772	Mrs. Anna Lueck	5.00
6773	Webb Heckart	2.00
6774	J. Miller	4.50
6775	Thos. Innes estate	18.22
6776	Brown Bros. Lbr. Co.	1.02
6777	J. H. Quesl & Co.	25.93
6778	Robbins Lbr. Co.	120.12
6779	Wm. F. Schafer	1.75
6780	Miller-Davis Prtg. Co.	6.50
6781	Chas. D. Reese	12.00
6782	H. C. Miller Co.	24.00
6783	Rhinelander Iron Co.	3.95
6784	J. Winquist	25.75
6785	John Bloom	50.00
6786	C. J. Hanson	27.00
6787	Frank Lawrence	46.50
6788	J. Lawrence	20.00
6789	Buffalo Meter Co.	29.25
6790	Chris. Hanson	21.50
6791	W. H. Trumbull	25.00
6792	Rhinelander Light Co.	278.00

Bill No. 6792 was allowed at $278.40.

Moved by Alderman Divers seconded by Alderman Olson that the bill of W. H. Trumbull amounting to $5.00 be referred to city mayor. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Olson seconded by Alderman Barnes, that the balance of bills be allowed as recommended by the comptroller and clerk be instructed to draw orders in payment of same. Carried all voting aye.

The following was read.

To the city council: I hereby appoint Dr. A. D. Daniels supervisor of the Fifth ward to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. B. LaSelle. I hereby appoint the following committee of aldermen to negotiate with the local telephone company for a free telephone in each city school. Chris Roepcke, Chas. Barnes and John Swedburg.

I further request that an ordinance be passed prohibiting spitting on the floors of all public buildings.

MATT STAPLETON.

Petition of Matthew Stapleton requesting the appointment of a special committee of three was read.

On motion the petition was laid on the table by unanimous vote of the council.

Moved by Alderman Divers seconded by Alderman Olson that the Chair appoint a committee consisting of one alderman from each ward to negotiate as to site for the new school building and they to report on same at next regular meeting of council. Carried.

For such committee the Chair appointed Aldermen Olson, Crofoot, Bock, Stumpner, Ball and Guyette.

Upon motion council adjourned.

GUST SWEDBURG,
City Clerk.

LOST.

Plain gold ring between Postoffice and North side. Finder please leave at Segerstrom's jewelry store and receive reward. d29 j12.

ELKS' NEW CLUB ROOM.

Through the courtesy of friends the writer was invited up to the Elks' new club rooms one day last week and had the pleasure of inspecting the suite. The Elks of Rhinelander do not intend to be behind the Elks of other cities in regard to the furnishings and appointments of their club rooms. Two rooms of the suite are now beautifully furnished, and the others will be fitted up in the same manner soon as the carpenters make the necessary alterations.

These rooms are intended as kind of a dropping in place for members of the order for rest or recreation as they may desire. The latest papers and magazines will be on file there, and the rooms will be plentifully supplied with easy rockers, lounges etc., making this a cozy and pleasant place for the Elks or their invited guests to pass an hour or so on a day when business is dull. The plan of having a club room is not a new one with the Elks, as in nearly every city of any size in this country they have rooms of this kind where visiting members of the order are always made welcome and are given an opportunity to become acquainted. The almost unprecedented growth of this popular organization in the past few years can be traced back in a great many cases to the club room feature and the good fellowship which is always prevalent.

A STAVE FACTORY.

City Clerk Gust. Swedburg has received a letter from Horung & Son of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., asking what we have in the way of a location and power for the establishment of a heading or stave mill here. Horung & Son, now operate a large mill at Mt. Pleasant and are looking for a new location in this vicinity. Mr. Swedburg is personally acquainted with members of this firm and says they employ a large force of men. He is now consulting some of our citizens in regard to the matter and will undoubtedly write them, or a committee will be sent to confer with them in a few days. The surplus water power we have, railroad and other facilities, if given fair consideration, ought to have great weight with any manufacturing establishment desiring a change of location.

DWELLING HOUSE FIRE.

A dwelling house on Stevens street, North side, caught fire Friday afternoon and but for the prompt service of the department, would have been wholly consumed. The blaze originated from a defective flue, spreading to the roof, where the greatest damage was accomplished. The house is owned by Joe. Dulich and was occupied by Ed. Strike and family.

TWO RIBS BROKEN.

Michael Dolan is confined to the home of his brother, Felix Dolan, on King street, suffering with two broken ribs and other injuries received in a runaway. Mr. Dolan drives the Schlitz Brewing Company's wagon. While engaged in this capacity, the horse became frightened and after running at a swift pace for considerable distance, overturned the wagon, pinning Dolan under the truck. He will be unable to resume work for several weeks.

DIPHTHERIA FATAL.

F. A. Hillebrand was summoned to McNaughton, Monday afternoon, to prepare for burial the body of Arthur Peter, five years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Peter. The little one had been ill several weeks with diphtheria. The body was brought to this city, Tuesday morning and interment made in the Catholic cemetery.

A NEW ONE.

Volume 1 Number 1 of the Iron County Citizen, published at Hurley Wis., by W. T. Lennon, appears among our exchanges this week. It is a pamphlet form paper of six pages, a bright newsy sheet, and no doubt will receive a liberal patronage from the people of Hurley and vicinity.

CALLED HOME.

At the home of her son, Charles W. Meyer, six miles south of the city, occurred the death of Mrs. Julia Meyer, Sunday evening. Deceased had reached the advanced age of seventy-seven years, and for several years had been in ill health. For the past two years she had made her home with her son, coming from Black River Falls, this state. The body was shipped to that city for burial, Tuesday morning, accompanied by her son and family.

PRESIDENT VAN HISE IN BALTIMORE

President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin will deliver one of the three addresses to be given at the annual meeting of the Association of American Universities which is being held in Baltimore this week. His subject is "The opportunities for higher instruction and research in State Universities."

THE STORY TELLER

MY LOVER'S A ROVER.

My lover's a rover, he roams the world over,
He fears not a whit all the tricks o' the sea.
His heart is a-burning new lands to discover,
New dangers to brave and new faces to see.

With a kiss on the cheek or a slap on the shoulder
He greets all the maids and the men he may meet
All borders seem lighter, all spirits grow bolder
When Dick is heard whistling his tune down the street.

I sit at my window and dream in the gloaming
When Dick's far away and 'tis lonely am I.
But my heart follows, too, where my lover is roaming,
Though I seem to be watching the folk passing by.

Oh, my lover's a rover, he roams the world over
(The sail-whitened harbor is all I can see)—
God grant you fair winds and bright fortune, my lover—
And may the next ship bring a letter to me!

My heart's a bit weary of roaming and roaming,
I long for a rest—but a wild bird is he!
Though lovers may wander, true mates must be homing;
I am proud of my Dick—but the poor heart of me!

—Boston Transcript.

THE RUNAWAY WIFE

By MALCOLM FURZE

"The world will say, 'What did she see in him?'"

"Exactly! That's just what the world is saying of me, I suppose!" Ellice Dare threw back her pretty head, and looked defiantly at her husband of a year. "'What did she see in him?'"

"Well!" he laughed a bit constrainedly. "And what did you see in me?"

She lifted her gray eyes to his, shrugged her slender shoulders with a insouciant air.

"Not much!" was the unexpected reply. "May I—offer you a bachelor's button, Geoff."

She held out the tiny red blossom—little more than a daisy—blushing vividly, with a careless bow, which somehow had the power to irritate him in his present mood.

He took it and flung it far across the cliff.

"I am no longer a bachelor now, worse luck!" he muttered, as he turned on his heel and left her.

Ellice Dare shivered a little, although it was mid-June. These little tiffs were becoming of almost daily occurrence now, and both of them were at fault, she knew. And yet Geoffrey would not, or could not, see where he provoked by his heavy, uncertain temperament, and Ellice, a creature made for smiles and laughter, and fun, loved nothing so much as to tease him.

A sob escaped her slim, white throat as she sank down on a seat, and the sea made a lapping sound on the sand below, which seemed a fit accompaniment to her thoughts.

"I'll try ever so hard, next time," she murmured to herself. "Perhaps—oh, if only Geoffrey wouldn't take

"HAD GEOFF MEANT THAT."

things so seriously! Why—oh, why, didn't he kiss that bachelor's button? I believe if he had, I'd have kissed him!"

She rose and whistled to her dog and the two were soon racing over the grassy field which fringed the coast, each in their different way enjoying the exhilarating air, and the exercise of mind and body.

All at once something her husband had said came into her mind. She had been very near forgetting it, in her thoughtless way.

"I am no longer a bachelor, worse luck!"

Had Geoff meant that—really meant it? And if so, what about herself? Did he wish that she were dead? But she was young and strong and healthy and likely to live for many a long day!

Something must be done. She could not give him back his bachelordom except in part! She could—run away!

Would he follow her if she did? Would he put detectives on her track, who would find her dead body washed up by the sea, perhaps months afterward? Of course, that would be the correct solution, but it was not one which commended itself to her life-loving, pleasure built nature.

No, she would run away; and then perhaps Geoff might be sorry and miss her. He might even write and ask her to return, and be as loving and sweet to her as he had been in the days of their honeymoon—days that seemed so far off now.

And so the world was startled one day by being asked to accept the fact that Mrs. Ellice Dare had run away from her solemn eyed, clever husband—and the funny part was that the world was not a bit surprised.

The usual "What she ever saw in him?" "Wonder that she had managed to remain with him so long," and a few regrets were some of the comments, ere the world settled down again, as it always does, to think no more about the matter.

Geoffrey Dare said little; he did not employ detectives; he made not the slightest effort to find his runaway wife. She had gone—it was her choice, and he accepted it in the same phlegmatic way he lived his life.

There came a day when he had to go into his wife's room for something, at least 12 months after her disappearance. Until now he had not entered it from that day when he had come home to find her gone, and to-day, as he stood on the threshold, the daintiness and emptiness of it struck home. Where was she, the dainty owner of this pretty room?

On the dressing table a withered blossom lay, quite dry and shriveled, but bearing a very faint resemblance to that he had flung away the last time he saw her—a bachelor's button!

He picked it up, and it cracked in two. Wondering at himself, he pressed his lips on the dead thing, then laid it carefully away in his pocketbook.

"Come with me," said a friend to him, meeting him in town the next day. "I've got a case on in the police court, and it is likely to be amusing. Milman Smith, you know, can be awfully witty at times."

Geoffrey had lain awake all night; he was tired and unfit for work. So he accepted his friend's invitation because he felt disinclined for anything else, and the two men were soon listening to the case before the one to which his friend had alluded, which had not yet come on.

"I seem to know that voice," Dare muttered, as a steady, girlish voice broke on his ear.

He looked up to get a glimpse of the speaker. She was defending herself—a slim, young waitress—from an accusation made against her by another waitress from the same establishment—it was a charge of stealing a five-dollar bill, and though no one had seen the defendant commit the act, a bill of that denomination was found upon her when she was searched. She denied that it was the other girl's; it was her own, she said.

Dare's friend had taken the opportunity for an after-luncheon nap, the girl's voice broke in the middle of a long sentence, and Geoffrey, looking up, caught a startled gaze fixed upon him.

In an instant it flashed across him. Ellice!

He scrambled down from his seat, and came up behind Milman Smith, who greeted him with a hasty smile. Then ensued a slight consultation. The magistrate spoke.

"This eminent gentleman, Mr. Geoffrey Dare, will defend you," he said.

And defend her Dare did to the best of his ability. Following his suggestion, the other waitress' jacket lining was searched, and the lost money was found; there had been a hole in the pocket, and it had slipped through.

The accused was acquitted.

"Come along," Dare said, giving her arm a gentle squeeze. "Ellice, I am going to take you home, dear."

She still hung back—he looked up as they were passing down a narrow street, and a little florist's store met his eye. Displayed in the windows were various plants, and among them a variety of crimson daisies.

He drew her toward it.

"Ellice," he said, ever so humbly, "offer me a bachelor's button again, and I will take it. Darling, I am so tired of being a bachelor, won't you come and release me?"

There were few people about, and he stooped and kissed her forehead. Then he drew out his pocketbook.

"I found this on your dressing table yesterday," he said, holding out the dead daisy, "and then I realized that I should never be happy until I found you again—"

She turned a smiling face up to his.

"I—haven't even—a copper," she said, "so if you want one of those you will have to buy it for yourself."

And he did—but she presented it to him, and since that day they have lived happily together, while in their garden on the cliffs the crimson daisies flourish, the daisies that go by the quaint name of "bachelors' buttons."—N. Y. Weekly.

TOBACCO GREW BY MISTAKE

"Imported" Leaf Originated in the United States in a Most Peculiar Manner.

The story of Sumatra leaf tobacco, as grown under cheesecloth in Connecticut, is one of the romantic episodes of agriculture, says a writer in Country Life in America. A Florida fruit grower had some tobacco plants that got into his pineapple seeds by accident, and he noticed that they were taller and of finer texture under the lath shade. The bureau of soils, while surveying the Connecticut valley, found a soil that was practically the same as that of Sumatra, on which the famous tobacco is grown. (The bureau has samples of soil from almost every important agricultural region of the world.) The government got an expert to start an industry, and the next two years some of the growers made over 100 per cent. profit. The industry, as a whole, is successful. A large company, with plenty of capital, is necessary, for it costs $650 to cover and grow an acre of this tobacco. The growers receive from $1.20 to $2.50 a pound for the product. The imported article brings $2.50 to $3.00, and we have been importing about $6,000,000 worth a year.

Nothing in a Name.

A New York girl has been married to Count du Temple de Rougemont. Few girls will be likely to admit that it is not worth a good big pile to be changed from Mary Jones to Countess du Temple de Rougemont. It sounds almost fairylike—but the lady will probably discover later that sounds are generally hollow.

Illinois' Young Congressman.

Five of the recently elected congressmen from Illinois are 30 years and younger. Their ages are as follows: Anthony Michalek, 26 years old; Frank L. Dickson, 26 years old; Charles S. Wharton, 29 years old; Zeno J. Rives 29 years old, and Charles McGavin, the same age.

Fell Among Thieves.

A very unusual thing happened in police headquarters in Brooklyn the other day. A detective there was overpowered and knocked down by over 40 thieves in full view of the force present—the rogues' gallery fell down on him.

The recent death of James N. Tyner at Washington, leaves only three of the 18 men living who cast the electoral vote of Indiana for Abraham Lincoln.

Winter Hats of Varied Styles

A GROUP OF PRETTY WINTER HATS.

PERHAPS the most approved hat of the season is the beaver velvet trimmed. Although hats matching the costume are not absolutely the only thing, yet they are well liked, maybe because we have not for some years had the one-color costume. And to-day shadings of a color seem to be preferred to the costume matching perfectly throughout.

In hat trimmings, blue and green, the peacock combination, is yet worn by very carefully dressed women, although cheap imitations have threatened to make this rich combination lose favor with exclusive ones. It is a conjunction of colors that has general becomingness to recommend it; it lights up the pale blonde wonderfully; it makes brunette beauty still more vivid.

Rivalling the rage for intense green and blue is the very opposite, the pastel shades. In choosing these the wearer must be sure that she herself is not a little passe, for the fady tints are apt to add to a fady look. When becoming, they give delicacy to a costume, and are especially appropriate for dress occasions. One of the most exquisitely gowned women we have seen this season we met recently late in the afternoon. She wore a dress of dark blue broadcloth, very soft and fine, her furs were of snowy ermine, her hat a white beaver trimmed with roses in the loveliest pastel shades. She seemed a hothouse flower by some accident finding itself out in the snow.

The hat worn by this fortunate being was of the shape illustrated in one of the accompanying pictures, of medium size, dented here and there, fitting closely at the back. And that appears to be one of the features of this season's hats, that the brim extended down low and close over the locks at the back. This gives a jaunty look and a decided bit of style.

Hats are of varied sizes, but neither the cartwheel nor the infinitesimal is noticed. One is safe in selecting a middle ground, and can have as many bends in her hat as fancy desires and her own style allows. The upturned sailor, with either soft or stiff crown, is pretty and youthful. One attractive design is of brown beaver with folds and rosettes of pink satin. To show that trimmings do not always match the hat, we speak of a good model of black satin decked with pompons and ends of shaded green velvet ribbon, but this should be worn with a dress of black and green to give the right fashion. A hat of nasturtium red can be worn with different costumes and is advancing in favor. For those that like quiet tones we suggest a gray felt trimmed with gray scarf and a plume shading from white to gray.

Pretty Costumes for Skaters

ALTHOUGH little England cannot count on long seasons for skating, she takes advantage of skating when it comes her way; and the English ladies of fashion, fonder of outdoor exercise than her lazy American cousin, looks well to the costume she is to wear when engaged in this winter sport.

There is nothing more picturesque than a good woman skater, and a carefully studied skating costume adds not inconsiderably to the picture. The skirt, of course, should be short, practically and jauntily so, and the shoes, practically, and if possible, jauntily stout. Materials and cut of skirt may be selected from much variety, but ever in mind should be kept the use to which the costume is to be devoted, the surroundings amidst which it is to be worn.

A vivid red, even scarlet, is good for those that can wear anything so pronounced, for here if ever bright hues can be worn without offending. Rough material should be chosen if this gay color is decided upon, and the fur to give the desirable touch, we think, would be a white one. A hat of furry red beaver would go well with this costume. In defense of the gay skating frock, we call to attention the fact that fady pastel tones are quite out of place for skating; they are cold tones, and make the wearer look frozen.

The French fancy for a skating costume is a corderoy of myrtle green trimmed with tan suede; and this certainly is a very chic creation. The French model has a plain gored skirt, strapped with corderoy and ornamented with buttons of the tan suede. The short coat has a vest of the suede, and a belt of this passes through a plait in the back of the coat. Reveres of suede fold back, and can be made to close and fasten at the desire of the wearer. The shirtwaist may be of cream silk and wool, or one of a light shade of tan would be very pretty. A green tie, a green beaver hat, soft and trimmed with a bit of bronze, make the finishing touches to this suit.

An English leader of fashion suggests for the skating party a costume of white or cream zibeline, but this is not practical for average needs; and then, too, there are so many colored goods that fulfill requirements. If one prefer a light costume, why not select gray trimmed with chinchilla? This can be made elaborate, if that is wanted, by having the skirt of cloth, the short bolero or jacket of velvet with a waistcoat of gray suede and shirt front and stock of some cream fluffiness.

What is known as fur plushes are worn for skating costumes abroad, and though an expensive material they are durable and stand the wear and tear that one that loves the sport is bound to give her costume a great deal of. Veiveteens make economical skating frocks, and come in the colors suitable for picturesque demands. Leather, now in use for about everything save lingerie, is also liked for outdoor demands, and not only the huntress, but also the skater, is using the leather costume.

Petticoats should be trim and suitable for the skater's needs, and though silk frills are coquettishly pretty, they seem rather out of place for a person that does more than merely play at the sport. However, there are many that skate a little and dress a great deal for the part, and these may get their money's worth in outlay for frivolous ice finery.

To refer to the shoes again, walking shoes now do not have the exaggerated extended soles that once obtained, but they are of medium thickness and usually lace; buttoned shoes being kept for

A SMART SKATING FROCK.

more dressy wear. For skating, the preference is given to laced shoes, as these may be adjusted to fit the ankle. The bull-dog toe is entirely out, and the athletic girl must now content herself with moderation, should not advertise the fact that she is a devotee of pastimes once relegated to men.

Brown furs being the furs of the season, and brown continuing the fashionable shade generally, the skating costume may be designed in a harmony of brown, though brown and black are a bit colorless. Still for the girl with chestnut hair and golden-brown eyes there could be nothing prettier than an all-brown costume having suggestions of gold here and there. But be careful not to use enough gilt to make a tawdry effect. A bit of Persian embroidery would lighten up such a costume, and if used sparingly not detract from the simplicity that should mark the suit for skating.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

One on the Conductor.

Indignant Passenger—Sir! That's three times you've asked me for my fare.

Mortified Conductor—I—I—I beg your pardon, sir.

I. P.—Oh, very well. I was just going to tell you that if you kept on asking me I might be persuaded to pay it after awhile—here's where I get off.—Chicago Journal.

Marked Down.

"So Arline is to marry the duke?"

"Yes. But he was a great bargain."

"How?"

"He wanted $10,000,000, but they finally got him for $9,998,998.98."—Puck.

After Facts.

"How old did your sister say she is?"

"Eighteen."

"How old is she?"—Houston Post.

Not Down to Real Business Yet.

"Has your wife bought her Christmas presents yet?"

"No. She's still having the fun of taking things home and then sending them back."—Chicago Record-Herald.

One of Many.

Stringer—There was a time when I lived at the rate of $50,000 a year.

Swallows—Indeed! And how long did you keep it up?

Stringer—Oh, about 30 seconds.—Chicago News.

B. FRANKLIN'S MAXIMS.

"Hammer" for Them Spitefully Wielded by Grumpy Individual with a "Knock."

"I sometimes wish," remarked the grumpy-looking man with the accordion-pleated and moulting cheroot, "relates the Washington Star, "that the late B. Franklin, of Philadelphia, had stuck to his job printing and kite-flying stunts throughout his long and useful life. I can't think of any parcel of literary junk that has contributed more misery and keen suffering to the world than those Poverty Dick maxims of his.

"Take that early-to-bed-and-early-to-rise rip-saw, for example. Far be it from me to fail, but I am bound to believe that when the late B. Franklin allowed that one to slip into his life and letters he was frivoling with marked-down, misfit hop-toi and inhaling a contraband brand of the poppy smoke. Fellers, early to bed and early to rise is what makes The Man With the Hoe. The Man With the Hoe is all right, as vaguely portrayed on one of those misty pictures for which packers of American pigs' feet are willing to cough up $250,000 now that the painters of 'em are dead, but, when it comes to the matter of taking comfort, The Man With the Hoe doesn't or didn't know that he is or was alive.

"The average man who isn't early to bed and early to rise wouldn't know any more about manipulating a hoe than he would about shoeing a zebra, but the fun that he contrives to snag out of the game of life is just something scandalous.

"I have cut into the trails of quite a large assortment of healthy, wealthy and wise persons in the progress of my sin-strewn career, and at least nine out of ten of them were shameless male persons who never dreamed of turning down the coverlets of their little white cots until about two a. m., and who never, under any circumstances, doffed their nighties for their breakfast raiment until the position of bright Phoebus in the circumambient sky indicated the civilized hour of 10—or 11—a. m.

"On the other hand, the great bulk of the early-to-bed-and-early-to-rise bunch with whom I've been thrown into contact have been persons with deep, care-worn pouches under their eyes, planted there by their life-long necessity of scrambling out of bed of mornings around the hour when jocund day saints tiptoe on the misty mountain top, for the purpose of copping out their two dollars or three dollars per diem for the monthly rent and shoes, and things for the wife and towheads.

"No man of this era and epoch is fit to mingle with his kind, anyhow, until after the glorious orb of day has been dancing in the blue for quite an appreciable number of hours. The mists and fogs of the normal man's innate and inborn crabbedness are not dissipated until the dew has all been drunk up by the radiant charioteer of the heavens. Nine male persons out of ten wake up with a grouch that is only to be dissolved by those whose circumstances permit them to gaze dopily at the chiffonier for a while, and then get up and pull the curtains down a bit farther, and then fall into their bunks for just about 120 more moments of slumber.

"The ghoulish glee which springs in the male bosom after the performance of the simple act of crawling out of bed and gazing abstractedly for a couple of minutes at the throng of other fellows on their way to work is something that can't be expressed in any known dialect or patois, living or dead.

"The early-to-bed proselyte, who has been compelled to turn in before the reflecting pullets and capons have picked off a soft spot for their perches, gloomily thinks, as he pulls the coverings up over himself before he is half-way sleepy, of the fun to late-to-bed gang must be having around the haunts where there is always something happening, and he forthwith becomes jealous and peevish.

"All of which, fellers, is apropos of the fact that I myself had to arise at something like six of the dial this morning to go down to the depot to meet a Zebulon cousin of my wife's, who stopped off in Washington to see the capitol and the Nay-shun-yal mu-see-um, b'hokey; and if I've been fit to be seen or heard as any individual moment since I got up at that gloomy hour then it's up to somebody to help me out with my alibi, that's all.

"The late B. Franklin was a whole lot of a big chief in his day and date when the question as to who had the bulgiest cranium had the floor, but when he enunciated his early-to-bed-and-early-to-rise dictum there's not a doubt in life that he had his fingers crossed or his galluses twisted in true lovers' knots. He was too wise to have honest Injun meant it."

The Wheat Crop.

In this country, which contains the largest wheat producing section of the world, it is a fact borne out by government statisticians that less wheat is planted every year of late. The farmer turns to more profitable and less hazardous crops. Reports to Washington specify many sections where other crops have been substituted for wheat, not with the idea of giving the land a chance, but with the intention of raising wheat no more. The wheat crop of this country, it is said, could be quadrupled, but the farmer must be paid for it if this is to be done. He can make more money out of other crops and run less risk from the elements.—Oshkosh Northwestern.

Practical Memorials.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of practical memorials; something where art and utility combine, rather than the erection of cold monuments, questionable statutes and meaningless mausoleums. This noble memorial would rise above such useless tributes, and this fact, no doubt in a large measure explains the interest the public has manifested in the Henry Hudson bridge. —From "The World's Progress," in Four-Track News.

Raced with Wooden Legs.

A race between men with wooden legs is the last diversion to amuse the pedestrians of Paris. Nineteen competitors lined up at the Quartre-Chemins circus, with legs of all sizes and colors, and made a quaint spectacle as they started off on a three-mile course up the Rue de Flandre. A prize of £1 was awarded to the winner, who covered the first half of the distance in the creditable time of 12 minutes.

Fatal Love.

The love of money kills the love of men.—Chicago Tribune.

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the United States Treasury Recommends Pe-ru-na.

Another Prominent Physician Uses and Endorses Pe-ru-na.

DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."

A constantly increasing number of physicians prescribe Peruna in their practice. It has proven its merits so thoroughly that even the doctors have overcome their prejudice against so-called patent medicines and recommend it to their patients.

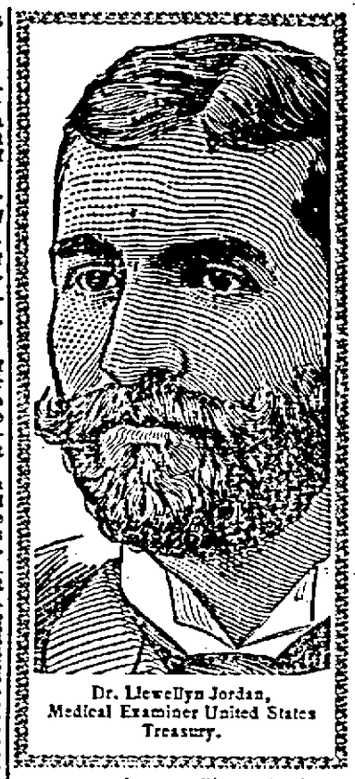
Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession to-day. Catarrh, as everyone will admit, is the cause of one-half the diseases which afflict mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of United States.

Robert R. Roberts, M. D., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Hartman's Peruna, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from such disorders, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients."—Robert R. Roberts.

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does.

Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve-centers which give vitality to the



Dr. Llewellyn Jordan,
Medical Examiner United States Treasury.

mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

YARNS WITH A LAUGH.

Mark Twain tells a story that while traveling in Germany a man sitting next to him at a dinner in a hotel ordered a bottle of Johannesburg wine. When it was brought he saw on the bottle a label of Moselle, and called to it the attention of the manager, who exclaimed: "Ach! what a stupid donkey; I distinctly told him to put on the Johannesburg label."

A blushing and pretty Swedish girl just arrived from the old country attended evening service at a Duluth church. The minister, seeing she was a stranger, shook hands with her at the close of the meeting and said he would find pleasure in calling upon her soon. Whereupon the girl hung her head and bashfully murmured: "Tank you, but ay have a fella!"

Mr. Campbell, the Irish solicitor-general, speaking the other day upon delusions, told a story of a north of Ireland Protestant who was perfectly sane save on one point. This stanch Protestant harbored the delusion that one of his legs belonged to a Roman Catholic and therefore when he went to bed every night he used to leave the Catholic leg outside the blanket by way of punishment.

There had been a railway collision near a Scottish country town, and an astute local attorney had hurried to the scene of disaster. Noticing an old man with a badly damaged head lying on the ground, he approached him with notebook in hand. "How about damages, my man?" he began. The injured man waved him off with the remark: "Na, na; ye'll get nae damages fae me. It wasna me that hit yer bloomin' auld train."

Many years of hard work on the farm had made the old man round-shouldered and his coat fitted badly. His son in the city sent him a coat stretcher on which to hang the coat at night. On his next visit to the farm the young man asked how the coat stretcher worked. His father looked a little embarrassed and then confessed: "I ran't stand it on," said he. "It was real good of you to send it. Your mother fastened it to my coat with tape, but I wasn't comfortable in it and I had to take it off."

CHURCH PERSONALS.

Bishop William T. Manning, of the recently created diocese of Harrisburg, will be one of the youngest, if not the youngest, of the Protestant Episcopal bishops.

Mgr. Serafini is to be made a cardinal of Mexico, in appreciation of his latest work in bringing about harmony and improving the discipline of the churches in that country.

Rev. Father Albert Nechanquet completed his four years' course in the propaganda at Rome this year. He said his first mass in August in Oklahoma City, and is now assistant pastor at Muskogee, I. T. He is a full-blooded Pottowatomie and the first Indian priest.

Dr. Randolph H. McKim, D. D., of Washington, D. C., who has just been accorded the honor of being elected chairman of the house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal church, for almost 40 years has been one of the most prominent clergymen of his denomination.

In connection with the consecration of Bishop Spalding it is of interest to note that he was born at Erie, Pa., when his father was rector of the parish which he is now himself about to leave, and that a part of the present district of Salt Lake was once included in the jurisdiction of his father as bishop of Colorado.

Dr. Macnamara, M. P., said at a clerical conference the other evening that if the clergymen of London were to spend a week under the present housing conditions of the poorer classes they would return to their homes the most violent set of socialists that ever breathed, and their first act would be a demonstration in Hyde Park.

Rose from the Ranks.

"Does your employer know that you smoke cigarettes when he is out?"

"Does he? Say, cully, he was an office boy himself once."—Puck.

HUMOROUS CULLINGS.

"He said I was tall and willowy," remarked the girl who likes flattery. "Do you think I look like a willow tree?"

"No; you look like a chestnut," retorted the savage young man in the loud vest.

"Ah, good morning, Chesterfield," said the M. D. "How are you this morning?"

"I'm sorry to say," rejoined the polite Chesterfield, "that I'm feeling remarkably well this morning."

In the heart of the great pine forest we found the old man sitting by his cabin door.

"But it is so quiet here," we said, "it is a wonder you don't feel lonesome."

The old man dropped his corncob in his astonishment.

"Quiet, did you say? Why, boss, I hab a wife, a mule an a phonograph."

"A man who tells me how his wife wants me to cut his hair makes me tired," said the barber at the second chair, after the customer had departed. "I want a man to tell me how he wants his hair cut, not his impressions of his wife's views."

"It can't be helped," replied the boss barber. "Once when I went to a house to cut a man's hair he called his wife into the room to tell me how to do it."

The purchaser of the horse rushed back to the dealer in anything but a peaceful mood.

"Take back this beast," he demanded, at the same time brushing the mud from his hair.

"What is the matter?" said the surprised dealer. "Didn't I tell you this horse was not afraid of automobiles?"

"That's just the trouble. He wasn't afraid of them and almost every one we met ran into him."

FACTS AND FINDINGS.

Russia has 86 general holidays in a year.

In England one man makes a fortune to eight that become bankrupt.

At least two-fifths of the companies promoted annually in England fail.

In 12 marriages out of every 100 one of the parties has been married before.

The average birth-rate for Europe shows that for every 100 girls 106 boys are born.

Every year between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 codfish are caught round the coast of Newfoundland.

Dartmoor is the largest tract of uncultivated land in England; it occupies one-fifth of the county of Devon.

Three out of every 20 children that are born to British parents in those islands of the blest do not live to the age of 12 months.

The most powerful dredge in the world is that used by the Susquehanna Iron company at Buffalo to dig through solid rock an inland harbor.

Some Indian muslins are so extremely delicate that when spread on the grass and moistened with the dew they are practically invisible.

ALL DONE OUT.

Veteran Joshua Heller, of 706 South Walnut Street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 after taking Doan's Kidney Pills I told the readers of this paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which has elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of an attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically endorse the preparation to-day as I did over two years ago."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

IN A KILN-TOP

By
ALBERT W. TOLMAN

DRIVING his heavy four-horse wagon up on the stage beside the open kiln-top, Harry Sanders stopped his horses and twined his reins round the whip-stock standing in its case on the right of the seat. Then he pulled on his leathern "grats," and began to pitch his load of lime-rock, piece by piece, into the granite-lined pit that yawned below him, vomiting forth a ceaseless tide of smoke and heat.

Underneath, in the body of the kiln, were 20 or 30 tons of limerock in every stage of burning, from the thoroughly-calcined lumps at the bottom, which needed only shoveling out and cooling off to prepare them for packing in the casks, to the fragments last thrown in at the top, crusted with coal soot, but not yet heated enough to show any signs of crumbling. From this mass, through which the arches sent a steady flood of streaming flame, spun out by the forced draft, rose a mingled column of carbonic acid gas and coal smoke, a deadly combination for the human lungs.

"If a man ever falls into one of those tops, he's done!" a burner had once remarked; and no one who had seen the smoking pits in full blast would be likely to question the truth of the assertion.

It was Monday morning, and the rock in the kiln had settled a considerable distance. The top was something over 12 feet in diameter. From this point the body of the furnace gradually contracted, until just above the arches it measured barely eight feet across. Up to within two or three yards of the surface it was lined with fire-brick, but for the remainder of the distance blocks of so-called fire granite were employed.

The workmen below never intentionally put on fresh coal when a cart was being unloaded above; but sometimes they could not avoid doing so, and then the driver was subjected to a very unpleasant smoking.

On this morning Sanders was unfortunate. He had not thrown off a dozen pieces when he heard the scraping of shovels, and in a few seconds, curling up through every crevice in the rough pit bottom, came the sooty vapor. Thicker it grew, eddying and whirling round him in choking clouds. But the team must be unloaded, and he could not stop. The faster he worked the sooner he would be through.

With dropped heads the horses stood patiently, waiting for the signal to start. They were used to the smoke, and, indeed, were so far forward that they did not get nearly so much as their driver. He was completely hidden by it. A spectator a short distance away could not have told whether or not he was still on the top of his load.

Sanders worked rapidly, tossing the lumps one after another into the kiln-top. The wagon was perhaps a quarter unloaded when his left toe caught under an especially large piece of rock, and he stumbled forward. Then a fragment under his other foot gave way, and he pitched over the wheel into the mouth of the kiln. As he fell, he caught unavailingly at the whip-stock, round which the reins were twisted. It yielded, and the place where he had stood was vacant. So blackly did the smoke roll over the wagon that a man ten feet off could not have seen him fall.

Almost before the driver had time to realize what had occurred, he found himself sprawling in a loose, helpless heap upon the rocks he had just thrown in. They were not yet heated through, but their sharp corners cut and bruised him severely.

Instantly the deadly peril of his situation dawned upon him, and he sprang to his feet, bent upon getting out at once. Warm, black and stifling, the smoke wrapped him about like a shroud. He began to cough and choke. An ordinary man would have succumbed immediately in that fearful atmosphere, but Sanders had become so accustomed to breathing coal smoke that he did not yield readily to the fumes. He was perfectly aware that his life could be measured by a very few scores of seconds unless he extricated himself at once from this fiery pit. Two quick steps brought him to the front wall. He pushed his hands up along the hot granite blocks, and found that he could reach well over the highest layer. A moment's grasp upon some firm projection, the quick thrust of a boot-toe into a crack in the lining, and he would be out of his dilemma in a jiffy!

Even in the midst of his peril he was inclined to congratulate himself that the rock in the kiln was no lower, for had the distance to fall been greater he might have broken some bone, the heat would have been more intense, and the depth would have made it impossible for him to get his hands over the top of the granite.

He was on the point of lifting his toe to thrust it into some crevice in the wall when beneath his feet there came a rumbling, a sinking. The driver's heart almost stood still with terror, for he knew too well the meaning of the sound. The kiln was settling! Down slumped the rock with a suddenness that almost threw him off his balance. The heated mass inside the furnace sank barely two feet, but when the motion ceased the tips of Sanders' fingers rested on the joint between the first and second layers of granite. He could no longer touch the top of the upper blocks.

It was death to stay, but how could he get out? The wall in front was now too high for him to scale. Beneath his feet a dull red, dusky glow showed dimly between the rough pieces of rock. Through every crevice the smoke oozed up from the burning coal just thrown into the arches 20 feet below. The soles of his boots were scorching. He was sick, blind, dizzy. In a minute or two, at the utmost, he would be overcome by smoke and heat.

Round him curved the rugged, soot-blackened layers of granite, barely visible through the murky clouds. Above he caught a glimpse of blue sky darkened by whirling vapor. His eyes smarted intolerably. From the burning coal and heated rock a nauseous, penetrating odor rolled up to him. It was eating the lining out of his lungs. His strength grew less with every breath he was forced to take.

Dazed by his peril, Sanders stood motionless. Then from a crevice almost under his feet a thin, writhing tongue of flame, forked and lurid, darted suddenly up, wrestled for a moment with the smoke wreaths, and flickered out as quickly as it had come. The apparition brought the driver to his senses. Precious seconds were passing, and instant action was necessary.

Leaping up as high as he could, he threw his hands over the edge of the hot granite, and tried to lift himself to the top, but he slipped back almost immediately. The two feet that the rock had settled meant death to him unless he could devise some way to regain it.

All at once it flashed over him that he might throw the rocks he was standing on into a loose pile against the front wall, and thus make a heap high enough to help him clamber out. Could he have done this before the kiln settled, his safety would have been assured. Was there time to do it now?

Stooping, he grasped a three-cornered fragment and threw it against the wall. Another and then another followed. They were burning hot, except those he had just flung in from the top of his load. With bent head, facing the fumes that poured exhaustlessly up, and drawing them into his lungs with every choking breath, he fumbled madly over the hard black lumps.

In this fashion he heaped 13 or 14 pieces against the granite, and then stopped, feeling that to work longer would destroy his only hope of getting out. His eyes were bloodshot, his brain reeling. His temples throbbed as if they would burst. He could see nothing, could hear nothing but a confused roaring. Straightening up, he staggered forward. Two steps brought him again to the wall.

To his horror, he found that the pile he had built was not high enough. There was not time to add to it further. What should he do?

Fortunately, at that moment the wind veered. For a little while the smoke drew away to the westward, and left him standing clear in the heat. Only a few feet above him beyond the kiln edge he could see the wagon body and the backs and heads of his horses, their outlines wavering in the heated atmosphere that enveloped him. Then, as he dropped his eyes, he caught sight of something that gave him a sudden hope of escape. Over the granite hung the end of his reins, where they had fallen when he grasped unavailingly at the whip-stock. Might he not take firm hold of these, start his horses, and thus be hoisted out of that fiery pit?

Barely had the idea suggested itself to him when the wind changed again, the smoke blew back, and once more shrouded him in its pitchy clouds.

Sanders' brain was swimming. Strength and consciousness could not endure more than 20 seconds longer. His shoes were burning on his feet. His skin was shriveling and cracking.

With closed eyes he swayed forward, felt about until he found the loop of the reins, and hooked his fingers round them. It would not do for him to bear his whole weight upon them, for they might break and let him fall back, thus destroying his only chance. Even in his extremity he thought of that.

There was no time to waste. How should he start his horses? He tried to shout to them, but so cracked and feeble was his voice that they did not recognize it, and refused to move. Already ten of his precious seconds were gone.

Sanders stooped, picked up a fragment of rock, and launched it at random, through the smoke, in the direction of old white Billy, the off leader of the team. Fortunately, it struck the horse fairly on his flank, rousing him suddenly from his reverie. Billy started forward, and the others followed his lead. There was a heavy stamping of hoofs, a creaking of unoiled axles. The team was in motion.

The moment the driver flung the rock he seized the reins strongly again with both hands. Barely had he done so when the loop tightened with a quick jerk. It was the second he had been waiting for, the one on which his life depended. Without loosing his hold he sprang up, sticking the tips of his toes into the interstices between the blocks of granite. The force of the pull hurled him against the wall, but he clung to the leathern straps with desperate energy.

Had the reins given way, all would have been lost. But they were new and strong, purchased the day before to replace an older pair, and they did not break. In a moment Sanders was dragged up and out of the kiln, across the granite edge, and along the planks of the staging, narrowly escaping being run over by the broad-tired wheels.

Less than a minute and a half had elapsed since the driver's feet first struck the bottom of the pit, but it would be hard to imagine a more fearful 90 seconds than that through which he had passed. As he looked back upon it afterward it seemed to him like a brief but horrible nightmare.—Youth's Companion.

KUROPATKIN'S AUTO.

Kuropatkin has an auto with the strength of twenty steeds
And his troops can hardly follow now where Kuropatkin leads.
'Tis an awful thing for soldiers to retreat at double quick
But to let an auto race them is a still more wearing trick.
Over plains where shells are bursting, over hills where bullets shriek
Fly the hard-pressed Russian legions, losing strength from week to week,
For the Muscovites are human, just as other warriors are,
And they cannot fly as swiftly as their leader's auto car.
"Choo, chooky!
I am newsky!"
Thus the auto seems to grunt.
"Choo, chooky!
It won't dusky
To remainovitch in front!"

Who would be a Russian soldier, flying from the wrath to come
With a rumbling, empty stomach, and with Trilbies frozen numb?
Flying, flying, ever flying, while their general's machine
Looms like a mirage before them, scatt'ring whiffs of gasoline.
Dashing through the streets of Mukden, fleeing north from Liaoyang.
Too worn out to be rebellious and too sore to give a dang.
I would write an open letter "bawling out" the tyrant czar
If I had to keep the pace up, set by Kuropatkin's car.
"Chuff, chuffsky!
Roads are roughsky!"
Thus the auto seems to talk.
"Chuff, chuffsky!
You are toughsky,
Walk, you Russian rummies, walk!"
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Long-Felt Want.

A meteorologist has invented an apparatus to foretell the coming of squalls, and he will confer a benefit on the world, remarks the Chattanooga Times, by making them cheap enough for family use.

A FEW ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

What a Girl Should Learn Before She Is Fifteen Years of Age.

Some one has suggested some things that every girl can learn before she is 15. Not every one can learn to play, or sing, or paint well enough to give pleasure to her friends, but the following "accomplishments" are within everybody's reach:

Shut the door, and shut it softly.

Keep your own room in tasteful order.

Have an hour for rising, and rise.

Learn to make bread as well as cake.

Never let a button stay off 24 hours.

Always know where your things are.

Never let a day pass without doing something to make somebody comfortable.

Never come to breakfast without a collar.

Never go along with your shoes unbuttoned.

Speak clearly enough for everybody to understand.

Never fidget or hum so as to disturb others.

Constancy of Sparrows.

The well-known reluctance of birds to appear in public at the moulting season lends a humorous side to the situation. Individuals which in other days are fearless and confiding, even inviting acquaintance, now scamper to cover as if urged by a sense of common decorum.

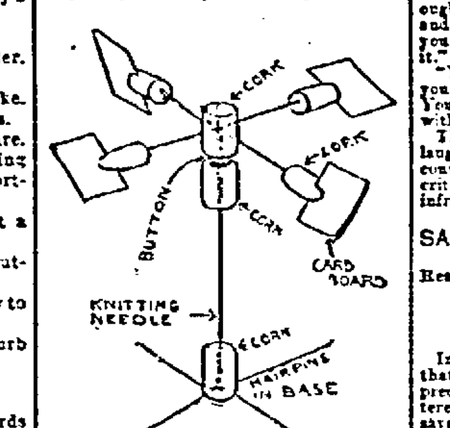
A pair of song sparrows escape from my observation as fast as their legs can carry them, with that peculiar sidewise trot of theirs, as if conscious of possible arrest by the police if caught attired in so scanty garments. I respect these sparrows and towhees by reason of their conjugal fealty, not one of them having appeared in the divorce courts of California. They mate for life, and remain constant through thick and thin of vesture, through the better and the worse of the year's changes. So far as I know neither leaves the other to look after household affairs alone. Neither takes a pleasure trip to the shore or the mountains or back east; no, nor does either frequent the social clubs of such gregarious birds as the waxwings and robins and mountain blues.—Sunset Magazine.

A DRAUGHT DETECTOR.

Simple Little Contrivance That Will Do Good Service During Winter Days.

How many times in the week do you hear your parents say: "I believe I feel a draught!" Doubtless a great many, and then there is always an argument as to where the draught comes from, is there not? And sometimes it is not a draught at all, but just imagination. Still, it is a very simple matter to make a little instrument which will find the draught if there is one and besides show you pretty nearly where it comes from.

Get a knitting needle, three large corks and four small ones, eight hairpins, four bits of cardboard, and an ordinary button. The diagram shows you so plainly how to put them together that



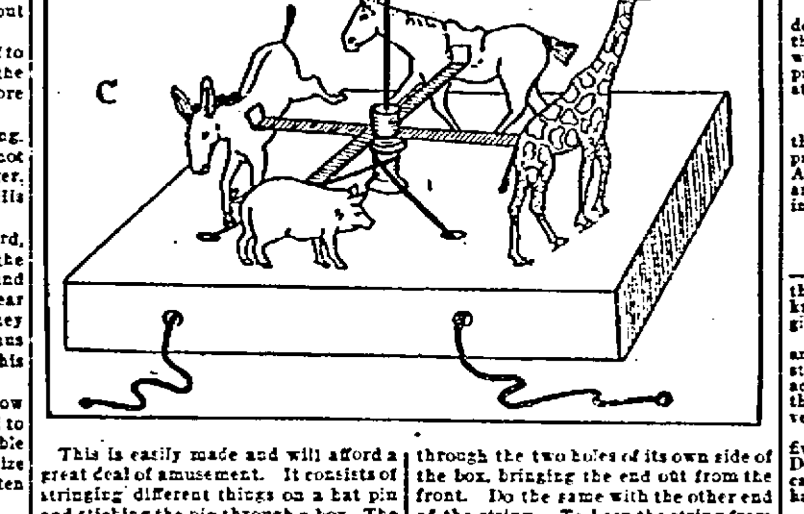
PLAN OF CONSTRUCTION.

there is no use describing how it is done. The top cork is the only thing which is not perfectly simple.

Make a hole all the way through the top cork from top to bottom. A hairpin will answer to drill this hole with. Now make two or three more holes beside this first one and very near it. Run your hairpin briskly through these holes until their sides are worn away and they form one hole. Now run a small tube of macaroni or a quill toothpick through the hole. This is so that the knitting needle which pierces the top cork and acts as a pivot for it to turn upon will have a loose socket and will permit the cork to move easily.

When anyone says "draught" get out this little draught finder, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, and put near the place where the draught is supposed to come from. The slightest breath of air will set the sails in motion and the direction in which they move will indicate pretty clearly where the current of air comes from.

How to Make a Merry-Go-Round



This is easily made and will afford a great deal of amusement. It consists of stringing different things on a hat pin and sticking the pin through a box. The full requirements, says the Washington Star, are a large empty spool, three corks, a string a yard long, two shank buttons, a long hat pin, some pasteboard and an empty note paper box.

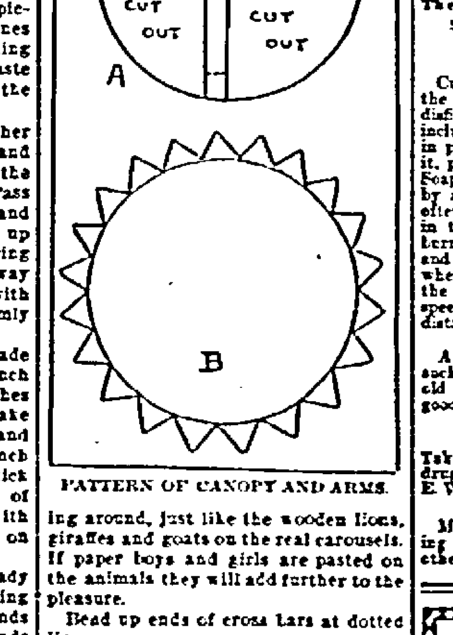
Cut from pasteboard a piece the size and shape of an ordinary tea plate. Divide the circle into quarters, and at the left of each division draw a line about five-eighths of an inch away from it. Cut out the four wedge-shaped pieces between the bands and bend up each band five-eighths of an inch. (See Fig. A.) On these ends paste stiff paper animals, either scrapbook pictures or animals cut from magazines pasted on stiff paper. When fastening animals to the merry-go-round paste the body to the turned-up end of the pasteboard band.

To make the canopy cut out another circle, a little larger than the first, and point it around the edges, turning the points down. (See Fig. B). Pass the hatpin through the exact center and put on one of the corks, working it up tight to hold the canopy in place. String on another cork, working it up midway on the pin, then slide on the band with the animals attached, pasting it firmly to the large spool.

The box must have some holes made before using. Puncture two, one inch from the front edge and four inches apart. These are on the lid. Then make two more holes through both the lid and the box on its front side, half an inch from the top and five inches apart. Stick the loaded pin through the center of the lid and cover the extreme point with the last cork, which must lie firmly on the bottom of the inside of the box.

Now the merry-go-round is ready for the machinery. Pass the string around the spool, crossing the two ends in front. Thread one of the ends through the two holes of its own side of the box, bringing the end out from the front. Do the same with the other end of the string. To keep the string from slipping back tie a shank button to each end. (See Fig. C.)

Now, holding the box with one hand, gently pull one end of the string with the other, and see the animals go whirling around, just like the wooden lions, giraffes and goats on the real carousels. If paper boys and girls are pasted on the animals they will add further to the pleasure.



PATTERN OF CANOPY AND ARMS.

Bead up ends of cross bars at dotted lines.

ROLLER SKATING REVIVED.

Sport Neglected for Twenty Years Has Again Become Popular in America.

Forty or fifty roller-skating rinks have been built and opened to the public in New England, New Jersey and other states within the last year, declares the New York Sun. All are well patronized and their promoters believe that this sport, neglected for 20 years, will again become popular. In the late '70's and early '80's roller-skating almost attained the dignity of a national amusement. No person was too old or too young to use the rinks. The hockey games, endurance races and exhibitions of fancy skating arranged by rink owners attracted big audiences for four or five years before the popular appetite was satisfied. Then, and almost in a moment, roller skating fell into disfavor. Only children clung to it, and on them it has never lost its hold. This sudden loss of popularity was due simply to the fact that the pastime was worked to death.

Carelessness.

Nobody seems to be careful about how much of your time he takes up.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

WENT TOO MUCH BY NAME

Lady Hotel Guest Receives Some Enlightenment from Colored Waiter.

A woman lives at one of the Kansas City hotels who has the reputation of being rather finicky and hard to please in the manner of food. A day or two ago at lunch, relates the Kansas City Journal, after looking over the dessert list, she decided on some ice cream pudding. The meal had been one with which she had considerable difficulty in finding fault, but when she had about half finished the dessert she called the waiter over and said:

"George, what do you mean by calling this ice cream pudding? There isn't any ice cream about it, and you know it."

"Yes'm," said the waiter. "I know dere ain't no ice cream in it. Dat's jes' a name they give it. I do' know why."

"Well," she continued, "I think that if they give a dish such a name they ought to make it conform to the name, and if you call this ice cream pudding, you ought to bring some ice cream with it."

"Yes'm," answered the servitor, "but you know we can't allus do it that way. You know we doesn't bring a cottage in with cottage pudding."

The waiter's reply brought a burst of laughter from the people who heard the conversation, and since then the woman's criticisms of the menu have been few and infrequent.

SAN FRANCISCO'S CLIMATE.

Responsible for Some Marvelous Features, Including the Humorists.

In San Francisco they are telling a story that is worth repetition, and will be appreciated by those who have encountered the climate of the Golden Gate City, says the Philadelphia Press Sunday Magazine. An Irishman came to America to visit. He was a true son of Erin, with an Irish appreciation of all things beautiful.

He went to San Francisco for a sight-seeing trip, and while strolling through the city with a friend, exclaimed: "What foine trees! So green! What makes it?"

"Climate," answered the friend, briefly.

A little later he cried out: "Arrah! the complexions of your ladies. So beautiful! What—"

"Climate," interrupted the friend.

The Irishman subsided for awhile.

Now, San Francisco isn't exactly a prairie, and not many moments passed until the two encountered one of the small mountains they call knolls out there.

"Begorra," said the visitor, "and how d'ye think Oi'm going to get up that?"

"Climb it," said the friend.

The Irishman stopped and looked at his companion. "The divil ye say? Seems to me iverything is climate out here."

Lacked Lawyer's Facility.

Lawyer to Witness—Never mind what you think, we want facts here. Tell us where you first met this man.

Woman Witness—Can't answer it. If the court doesn't care to hear what I think, there's no use questioning me, for I am not a lawyer and can't talk without thinking.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Shallows Murmur.

"He talks a great deal about his family tree."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "A family tree is much like other trees. The smallest twigs do the most rustling."—Washington Star.

Accounting for Blueness.

"Somebody has found a blue lobster in New York."

"Blue lobster? Pessimistic, I suppose."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I never become angry because a man does not think quite as I do," remarked the professor; "for when I find a man who disagrees with me I realize that it is probably with difficulty that he thinks at all."—Judge.

One New York actor hit another over the head with a real ax, instead of the property weapon provided for the stunt. An actor occasionally meets the desires and expectations of the audience.—Washington Post.

Especially for Women.

Champion, Mich., Jan. 9th.—(Special)—A case of especial interest to women is that of Mrs. A. Wellatt, wife of a well-known photographer here. It is best given in her own words.

"I could not sleep, my feet were cold and my limbs cramped," Mrs. Wellatt states. "I had an awful hard pain across my kidneys. I had to get up three or four times in the night. I was very nervous and fearfully despondent.

"I had been troubled in this way for five years when I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and what they caused to come from my kidneys will hardly stand description.

"By the time I had finished one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I was cured. Now I can sleep well, my limbs do not cramp, I do not get up in the night, and I feel better than I have in years. I owe my health to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Women's ills are caused by Diseased Kidneys; that's why Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure them.

The way to have broken down Job's patience would have been to let somebody else in the family have the boils and complain to him about them.—N. Y. Press.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

The World's Greatest Skin Cure and Sweetest Emollient—Positively Unrivaled.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humors, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all else fails. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, speedily soothing and healing the most distressing cases.

A St. Louis physician says there is no such thing as "a new woman." Well, the old style, to use a campaign phrase, "is good enough for us."—N. Y. Herald.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Man is a tearless animal because, falling in one amusement, he has so many others.—N. Y. Times.

Miss Whittaker, a prominent club woman of Savannah, Ga., tells how she was entirely cured of ovarian troubles by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I heartily recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a Uterine Tonic and Regulator. I suffered for four years with irregularities and Uterine troubles. No one but those who have experienced this dreadful agony can form any idea of the physical and mental misery those endure who are thus afflicted. Your Vegetable Compound cured me within three months. I was fully restored to health and strength, and now my periods are regular and painless. What a blessing it is to be able to obtain such a remedy when so many doctors fail to help you. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is better than any doctor or medicine I ever had. Very truly yours, MISS EASY WHITTAKER, 604 39th St., W. Savannah, Ga."

No physician in the world has had such a training or such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female ills as Mrs. Pinkham. In her office at Lynn, Mass., she is able to do more for the ailing women of America than the family physician. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own trouble who will not take the pains to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free.

A letter from another woman showing what was accomplished in her case by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I am so grateful to you for the help Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me that I deem it but a small return to write you an expression of my experience.

"Many years suffering with weakness, inflammation, and a broken down system, made me more anxious to die than live, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound soon restored my lost strength. Taking the medicine only two weeks produced a radical change, and two months restored me to perfect health. I am now a changed woman, and my friends wonder at the change, it is so marvellous. Sincerely yours, MISS MATTIE HENRY, 429 Green St., Danville, Va."

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women prove beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

$5000 FORFEIT If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Her Choice.

Swellsome—I took my defeat more gracefully after I found you had thrown me down for a man without a spear of hair on his head!

Miss Coinleigh—I'll admit you have rather the better of him in some ways, but you see it was the inside of the heads that I was comparing.—Detroit Free Press.

Eddie, visiting in the country, heard a blessing asked at the table for the first time and, clinging to his mother's neck, whimpered: "What's uncle doin', mamma? I don't want to say it here." In the safety of his own home his courage returned and he lowered his head reverently at the table, saying: "Pray about the biscuit, mamma!"—Albany Argus.

A self made man has an idea that if he had gone to college he would have been much more of a success, and a college man that if he hadn't he might have been much less of a failure.—N. Y. Press.

Are You Going to Florida or New Orleans?

Tickets on sale via Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway to Florida, New Orleans and other points south at greatly reduced rates, good returning May 31st, 1905.

Also variable route tickets good going to points in Florida and Cuba via Atlanta, and returning via Asheville. For rates and other information address:—
W. A. Beckler, N. P. A., 113 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. P. Brown, N. E. P. A., 11 Fort Street W., Detroit, Mich.
W. W. Dunnavant, T. P. A., Warren, Ohio.
W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Laugh at another man's jokes and he will laugh with you; spring one of your own and you laugh alone.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The good natured person must choose between being continually imposed upon and having a reputation for being painfully stubborn.—Puck.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

It is better to have a dollar bill in your pocket than a lot of them on margins.—N. Y. Press.

A reputation for wit, once established, will float as many platitudes as the ocean will chips.—Brooklyn Life.

Winter Tourist Tickets

Are now on sale at very low rates via the Louisville and Nashville R. R. from St. Louis, Evansville, Louisville and Cincinnati to all the Winter Resorts in the South, Southeast and Cuba. For illustrated booklets on Florida, Cuba or New Orleans, time tables and rates, address, C. L. Stone, General Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

They never pardon who commit the wrong.—Dryden.

Twenty Bushels of Wheat to the Acre

FARMS WESTERN CANADA

IS THE RECORD ON THE FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS OF WESTERN CANADA FOR —1904—

The 150,000 Farmers from the United States, who during the past seven years have gone to Canada, participate in this prosperity.

The United States will soon become an importer of Wheat. Get a free homestead or purchase a farm in Western Canada, and become one of those who will help produce it.

Apply for information to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or to
C. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 116, Watertown, S. Dakota.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Authorized Government Agent.
Please say where you saw this advertisement.

$1.00 A YEAR
PAYS for the CHICAGO DAILY REVIEW, a Delightful Daily Newspaper for the American Home. All important news, market reports, fine departments for men, women and children. Prints nothing which parents cannot read to their children. Price, $1.00 a year; 25 cents for 3 months; 10 cents for 1 month. All subscriptions stopped when time is out. Subscribe to-day. Address CHICAGO REVIEW Co., 86 Corn Cola Building, Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS 48-page book FREE, highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D. C.

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Electrotypes
IN GREAT VARIETY FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES BY
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73 W. Adams Street, CHICAGO

St. Jacobs Oil
The Old Monk Cure
For **Soreness** and **Stiffness**
From cold, hard labor or exercise, relaxes the stiffness and the soreness disappears.
Price, 25c. and 50c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

A. N. K.—G 2056

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO. Unionville, Missouri.

THE NEW NORTH.

PARK & COMPANY, Publishers

C. M. PARK, Editor and Manager

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display Advertisements—For a contract of three months or less, twenty cents per column inch for each insertion.

For a Six Months' Contract, fifteen cents per column inch for each insertion.

For a Yearly Contract, ten cents per column inch for each insertion.

In addition to the above all composition or display ads in excess of three minutes per inch, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

READING NOTICES.

Reading Notices will be charged at ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

All Notices will be charged for at regular rates except notices of church services.

After all there is a deal of sense and loyalty about Andrew Carnegie that we must all admire. He lately, refused a baronetcy in Scotland, dependent upon his becoming a citizen of that country, saying that the U. S. is his mother and he must be loyal to her.

The Waukesha Freeman has reached the mature life of forty-seven years and is a potent factor in all affairs of its city and county.

If we can make the New North, in the years to come, as essential and useful to Oneida County, as the freeman is to Waukesha county, our highest ideals will be attained.

A paper published in the southern part of the state, one which has stood for tariff for fifty years, thinks the duty should be taken off news paper, that paper and pulp should be admitted free.

We feel very different here. With a magnificent paper mill, one of the finest in the world, paying good wages to hundreds of people, running day and night, we do not wish to see it have to compete with the cheap labor and cheap timber of Canada. Neither do we wish to see the people who work in our great paper mill reduced to the same wages as those in Canada. And then, our paper mill is developing this part of the state, providing a good market for timber which the new settlers are cutting. Oh, no! We do not wish print paper on the free list, any more than the newspaper we quote wishes for no tariff on the manufactures of its own town. The tariff has done more for this great country than any other agency, and it is for the benefit of labor as well as capital that it be continued. There may be some injustices in the present law, but as a whole, the people said on Nov. 8th that they were satisfied with existing conditions.

We hope the last article to be reduced will be print paper and pulp.

Nations should now interfere in the war between Japan and Russia, and force them to accept arbitration. This may be easier to say than do, but it is the humane view to take of this dreadful carnage which has been going on for more than one year. During all this time the Japanese have taken the offensive, and their many victories have cost thousands upon thousands of lives and millions of dollars of property.

From the American standpoint the Japanese are in the right in this war, the protection of their little Island Empire from the Russian bear, and now that they have asserted themselves, the Russians should be compelled to cease the struggle and arbitrate. We say Russia as Japan would doubtless be willing to stop the carnage.

Had Japan had fair treatment when, in 1894, in the war with China, instead of being robbed by Russia and France, this war would never have taken place. But she did not, and Russia's neglecting to keep her promise to vacate Chinese soil finally brought on the conflict. And now that Japan, by the surrender of Port Arthur, has practically gained possession of the Russian railroad, in Manchuria, six hundred miles in length, and has an army large enough by the combined forces of Oyama and Nogi, to drive Kuropatkin's army across the border into Siberia, have the slaughter cease, by the great powers of the world stepping into the arena and demanding a peaceable settlement. As Christian nations, they ought to do this, and every good man hopes they will.

LAY SERMON.

Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. John 4-35.

Plowing, sowing, cultivating, reaping, are plain and practical terms, yet highly poetical, whether applied literally to the inert soil or to the sentient and responsive mind. There should be romance in agriculture, and there is for all except such as Bunyan's man with the muck rake. Especially is this true since agricultural colleges have elevated farming from science and machinery has relieved it of much of its drudgery. As education and invention continue to broaden this elevation and lighten the farmer will more and more delight in his occupation, and everything, from the lily to the hay stack, will help to develop character and minister to esthetic tastes.

The symbolism of harvest, with all its implications, is appropriate in application to all fields of endeavor, particularly in moral and religious work. Here every one is an agriculturist. Not only should he be such but he must be. He sows, whether for good or evil. His smallest action plants something. His highest word furnishes a seed which shall germinate somewhere.

The question therefore comes to each one of whether we shall be mere passive, involuntary sowers, scattering random words and doing haphazard work, or whether we shall be masters of ourselves and our opportunities, doing everything on a comprehensive plan whose inspiration is God and whose beneficiary is humanity.

Young man, will you be like the grasshopper, springing spasmodically into the air, snapping and flitting about for a moment and alighting with its rear end toward its objective point; or will you deliberately work out your destiny, moving on straight lines, singing the songs of hope and victory, with your face ever to the front?

Young woman, will you be like the butterfly, fluttering from flower to flower, content in the shimmering sunshine, careless of the direction of its flight so that it lights upon a new sweet; or will you set yourself to true womanly tasks, and demonstrate that woman's life, instead of being a fashion plate, means serious work and high achievement?

You have probably observed that I like the "argumentum ad nominem." What is the good of being confined to generalties? Of course the preacher must advance general propositions, but there is peril here. We are in danger of degenerating into banalities, and our congregations will not always make the proper application. If the sentiment is mildly seasoned and flavored with compliment, each appropriates it to himself; but if the condiment happens to be a little too hot, each applies it to his neighbor. So we practically hit nobody. The better plan for the preacher is to make the application if he can; if not, to take it to himself, and thus show his flock how good and how pleasant it is to demonstrate the truth in your own person.

In contemplating our career as moral agriculturists, the first thing we should realize is that we are not all bosses, and that, in fact, we do not own a foot of territory. The world is one vast plantation, and the Lord of harvest is both proprietor and overseer. We are tenants at will. Our tenure depends upon good behavior. With honesty, truth and industry we can hold indefinitely, but the non-producer will soon find himself without a leasehold.

This field, coextensive with the world, presents limitless opportunity and endless variety. There is an appropriate sphere and fitting, congenial work for every one. This plentitude renders idleness inexcusable. "Come, occupy and cultivate" is a command whose violation is the unpardonable sin. There are many things to take into consideration in choosing our field of labor. Our motives must be of the highest. Personal ambition will cast a blight upon every product. There must be love for the work and ambition for the best results. Our capabilities must be truly measured, otherwise we may sink under too heavy burdens before the coming of the harvest time. Our demesne must be proportioned in size to our ability. In practical agriculture only the capitalist can manage the large farm.

So in this world-field the big bailiwicks are for those who have the larger intellectual and spiritual endowments. It is natural for us to take pride in great accomplishment, hence comes the temptation to assume too much. The inevitable result is that we fail, and our too wide territory relapses into wilderness.

Another consideration is the quality of the work assumed. The extent of this field is equaled only by the variety of its products. In a botanical garden you shall find countless form and colors. In the brilliant display there are all the hues and graces that nature's art and beauty can paint, and all the odors that nature's laboratory can distill. There are flowers whose fragrance will cling forever to its shattered vase, others whose scent vanishes with the pressure that expressed it. There are plants whose juices might be the elixir of life, others whose exudations are a warrant of death. There are blossoms whose petals shrink and wither in a breath of frosty air, others whose loveliness defies the alpine snows and arctic blasts.

So in this world-garden the nature and forms of moral and spiritual life are innumerable. There is external beauty concealing a sinful soul, and the spirit of charity and mercy hiding beneath a rough exterior. There is the sweetness of unselfish devotion and the bitterness of envy and malice. There is the love that would save, the hatred that would destroy, the courage that endures to the end, the feebleness that sinks before the first onset.

What part of this vast field shall be the scene of your labors? How large an area can you cultivate? Can you read beneath the surface and between the lines and thus discern the good and the evil? Can you encourage and draw out the good influences and teach repression of the bad? Can you give the object lessons of moral beauty and show up the wicked soul as its own most terrible example? Can you inculcate the pure spirit of truth so that it shall be an antidote to the poison of falsehood? According to your ability and willingness to do these or any of these things may you be a worker in this great field.

But don't imagine, my brother, that accomplishment can be attained without effort. Don't think that even the smallest sheaf of the harvest will fall to your sickle unless you wield it with a vigorous arm. Labor is the watch word. Do not expect to stand on your dignity, oversee the machinery, press the button and let the Lord do the rest. Whether your field be large or small, the work light or heavy, the materials pliant or obdurate, ceaseless vigilance and tireless labor are the price of success. Give your best and do your utmost, whether your sphere be wide or narrow. Then there can be but one answer to the question "what shall the harvest be?" and though you may have sown the seed in sorrow, you shall be welcomed at the harvest home, and shall come with rejoicing, bringing your sheaves with you. So mote it be.

A CARD

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. Sold by.

J. J. Reardon.

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned City Treasurer of the city of Rhinelander, that the tax roll for the said city, for the year 1904, is in my hands for collection. And that the taxes charged therein are subject to payment at my office, at any time prior to the first day of February, 1905.

Dated this 19th day of Dec., 1904.

Office: Room 8, Merchants State Bank Block. A. D. Sutton, City Treasurer.

d29 f2.

JOB PRINTING.

This office is prepared to do all kinds of job printing. We have just received a new supply of job type and other material for this work and solicit your patronage.

FRIDAY EVE., JAN. 27

GRAND

OPERA HOUSE

W. T. SEEGER, MGR.
H. H. KROMER, TREAS.

THE NATURAL ACTOR

Mr. Daniel Sully

presenting his latest and greatest success

OUR PASTOR

An American Comedy Drama, strong cast and elaborate scenic production. Better than "The Parish Priest." Secure seats early for this engagement. Sale opens Wednesday, Jan. 24th.

Prices, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Healthy Mothers.

Mothers should always keep in good bodily health. They owe it to their children. Yet it is no unusual sight to see a mother, with babe in arms, coughing violently and exhibiting all the symptoms of a consumptive tendency. And why should this dangerous condition exist, dangerous alike to mother and child, when Dr. Boschee's German Syrup would put a stop to it at once? No mother should be without this old and tried remedy in the house—for its timely use will promptly cure any lung, throat or bronchial trouble in herself or her children. The worst cold or cough can be speedily cured by German Syrup; so can hoarseness and congestion of the bronchial tubes. It makes expectoration easy, and gives instant relief and refreshing rest to the cough-racked consumptive. New trial bottles, 25c; large size, 75 cents. For sale by J. J. Reardon.

DR. HOAG.

Dr. Hoag treats with unparalleled success all chronic, nervous, skin, blood and surgical diseases upon the latest scientific principles. He particularly invites all whose cases have been neglected or unskillfully treated. The Doctor is a regular graduate and licensed BY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, and will visit your city one day each month.

All Cases he undertakes Guaranteed

HE PARTICULARLY invites all whose cases have been neglected, badly treated or pronounced incurable, as the study of his professional life has been devoted to this class.

REMEMBER, he asks only those who have failed to get relief from their own physicians to call upon him for advice free and be cured of their diseases.

HE GIVES FREE consultation, for he positively refuses a compensation from an incurable case.

THE ASTONISHING success and remarkable cures performed by him are due to a thorough knowledge of the structure and functions of the human system, and the cure of diseases by natural remedies.

HE MAKES NO experiments, and employs only reason, science and proven facts, making no appeal to superstition and prejudice.

THE DOCTOR CURES among the long list of other chronic ailments, Paralysis, Spinal Curvatures, Contracted Tendons, Deafness and Blindness, following and dependent upon the Eruptive and other fevers by new and only correct principles.

HE CURES PARESIS OR BRAIN FAG which is marked by a dull heavy pain on top and back of the head; pains radiating from the spinal cord, hot and cold flashes, irregular action of the heart, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, chest and kidney pains, frequent urination, dark spots and glimmers before the eyes, an indescribable misery across the center of the body, etc.

DR. HOAG STAKES HIS HONOR and professional reputation upon the statement that he has discovered a speedy and positive cure for organic weakness, involuntary vital losses, with the long list of terrible penalties laid by nature for crimes against her most sacred and important laws, providing he is consulted before idiocy, insanity, falling fits, or total impotency results.

DO NOT DELAY, a week or month may place you beyond hope. The youth, middle aged and the old, suffering from the horrible life blight caused by early errors or excesses of mature years take on good cheer, for restoration to perfect manhood is within reach.

EPILEPSY AND CATALEPSY cured by a new and never-failing method.

FREE EXAMINATION of the urine. Each person applying for consultation should send or bring an ounce of their urine for chemical and microscopical examination.

DR. HOAG is not to be classed with the ordinary traveling doctor. He travels because he is able to cure a class of lingering diseases that others can not. Your doctor who has unsuccessfully treated you is invited to call with you and talk over your case in your presence before he assumes to condemn Dr. Hoag, who claims to have arrived at results hitherto to him unknown.

CASES TREATED BY MAIL or express, but personal consultation much preferred. List of questions free.

Address

Dr. Chas. A. Hoag, 6362 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RAPIDS HOUSE

Friday Jan. 20th

Office hours 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.

REV. SISTER MARGARET

Foundress, Superioress, Proprietress,

Saint Augustine's Hospital

Minocqua, . . Wisconsin.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
December 20, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on January 28th, 1905, viz: William McNabb, of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 9538, for the S½ NE¼ Sec. 3 Tp. 36, N. R. 10 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anton Lachaske, William Kukkachm, James McHugh, Louis Miller, all of Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

d22-j26. John W. Miller, Register.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY:

In the matter of the estate of Henry McGovern, deceased. In Probate.

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry McGovern deceased, having been issued to Joseph McGovern on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1904.

It is Ordered, that six months from and after this date be and are hereby allowed for the creditors of said Henry McGovern deceased to present their claims for examination and allowance.

Ordered Further, That the claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by this Court at the regular terms thereof, to be held at the Court House in the city of Rhinelander in said county, on the 1st Tuesday of September, A. D. 1905, and that notice thereof be given by publication of this order for four successive weeks in the New North, a weekly newspaper published at the city of Rhinelander in said county.

By the Court.

Dated December 22, 1904.

Levi J. Billings, County Judge.

d21-j26.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY:

In the matter of the estate of Louis Apheim deceased. In Probate.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Louis Apheim deceased, having been issued to Hans Anderson on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1904.

It is Ordered, That six months from and after this date be and are hereby allowed for the creditors of said Louis Apheim deceased to present their claims for examination and allowance.

Ordered Further, That the claims and demands of persons against said deceased be received examined and adjusted by this Court at the regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the city of Rhinelander in said county, on the 1st Tuesday of September, A. D. 1905, and that notice thereof be given by publication of an order for four successive weeks in the New North, a weekly newspaper published at the city of Rhinelander, in said county.

By the Court.

Dated December 22, 1904.

Levi J. Billings, County Judge.

j5-27.

LAW,
REAL ESTATE,
LOANS,
INSURANCE.

The above lines are covered at the agency of

PAUL BROWNE

CITY ORDINANCE.

The following ordinance was introduced by Alderman Divers:

An ordinance to authorize the issue of forty-five thousand dollars.

Jan. 3rd, 1905.

An Ordinance to authorize the issue of forty-five thousand dollars of school bonds of the city of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. To prescribe the form thereof, and to levy a continuing direct annual tax to pay interest and to discharge principal of said bonds at maturity.

The Common Council of the City of Rhinelander does ordain as follows:

First. That bonds of the city of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, in the aggregate sum of forty five thousand dollars, for the purpose of purchasing a site and erecting a High school building thereon in said city, signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk and having the corporate seal of the city of Rhinelander affixed thereto, be and the same are hereby ordered issued, and that coupons, to evidence the semi annual interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, to become due thereon be attached to each of said bonds, and signed by the City Clerk.

Second. Said bonds shall be numbered from one to forty-five, both inclusive, and shall be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each; said bonds shall become due and payable as follows:

Bonds Numbered One to Five, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1909.

Bonds Numbered Six to Ten, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D. 1910.

Bonds Numbered Eleven to Fifteen, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1911.

Bonds Numbered Sixteen to Twenty, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D. 1912.

Bonds Numbered Twenty-one to Twenty-five, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1913.

Bonds Numbered Twenty-six to Thirty, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1914.

Bonds Numbered Thirty-one to Thirty-five, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1915.

Bonds Numbered Thirty-six to Forty, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1916.

Bonds Numbered Forty one to Forty-five, both numbers inclusive, on the first day of March, A. D., 1917.

Third. Said bonds and coupons shall be substantially of the tenor and form following:

FORM OF BOND

United States of America, State of Wisconsin, City of Rhinelander, School Bond.

No..... $1,000,00

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That the City of Rhinelander, in the County of Oneida, and State of Wisconsin, acknowledged itself to owe, and for value received, hereby promises to pay to bearer the sum of One Thousand Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, on the first day of March, A. D. 19..., together with the interest on said bond, from the date hereof, until paid, at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of March and the first day of September of each year, upon presentation and surrender of the coupons hereto attached, as they severally become due, both principal and interest payable at the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Ills., and for the prompt payment of this bond with interest as aforesaid at maturity, the full faith and credit of the City of Rhinelander is hereby irrevocably pledged.

This bond is issued by the City of Rhinelander for the purpose of providing funds to be used in purchasing a site and erecting thereon a High School building in said city, in accordance with the authority vested in the Common Council of the City of Rhinelander, by virtue of the General Charter Law of the State of Wisconsin and Section 943 of the Statutes of Wisconsin and Laws amendatory of said Acts.

And it is further certified that all acts, conditions and things required to be done, precedent to and in the issuing of this bond have been properly done, happened and been performed in regular and due form as required by law, and that the total indebtedness of the City of Rhinelander, including this bond, does not exceed the statutory limitations.

In testimony whereof, the said city of Rhinelander has caused its corporate seal to be affixed hereto and this bond to be signed by its Mayor and attested by its City Clerk, this day of....., A. D., 1905.

Attest.....City Clerk.....Mayor

FORM OF COUPON.

Bond No..... No.....

The City of Rhinelander, in the County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, will pay to bearer the sum of Dollars on.....1st, A. D., 19... at the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Ills. for the semi-annual interest due that date on its School Bond.

Dated.....1st, 19....

Coupon No..... .....City Clerk

That a continuing and direct annual tax be and is hereby levied on all the taxable property of the City Rhinelander Wisconsin, in addition to all other taxes, sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as and when it becomes due, and to discharge the principal of said bonds at maturity thereof as aforesaid.

Offered by

FRANK DIVERS, Alderman

Start a bank account with your grocer. Ask for the Bell Coffee and Red Dragon Tea. Goes further, more satisfying than any other on the market for the money.

THE GREAT

CUT PRICE SALE

At ZANDERS' is still on. If you need an overcoat, suit or anything in the line of Gents Furnishings come and see us.

H. ZANDER, The Tailor

WISCONSIN
BLUE GRASS LAND CO.

OWN AND OFFER FOR SALE

FARMING, GRAZING AND TIMBER LANDS

Choice Lake Fronts on the finest lakes in Oneida and Vilas County. Prices Low. Terms Easy. Maps and Literature will be sent on application.

EAGLE RIVER: Capt. Dan Graham, Manager.

RHINELANDER: Olof Rosen, Manager

IT'S EASY

to write a good letter when your paper, pens and ink are all friendly.

Eaton-Hurlbut WRITING PAPERS.

the "Papers That Appeal," make polite correspondence a pleasure. Most people just now are asking us for Twotone and Highland Linen. There are other styles you may like even better. Come in and see them.

BRONSON STATIONER

GO TO

G. P. ALEXANDER

FOR HIGH CLASS WALL PAPER
BURLAP AND CRASH
PLATE AND ROOM MOULDING

Competent Workmen Employed.

Get my prices before going Elsewhere

G. P. ALEXANDER

125 SOUTH STEVENS STREET

THE CITY IN BRIEF

Remember the Box Social, Thursday, Jan. 12th.

A son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Sweo, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sulder are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl, Saturday.

Misses Mae and Helen Brown entertained a company of lady and gentlemen friends. Friday evening.

Miss Minnie Carlson has recovered from her illness, enabling her to resume work at Solberg & Kolden's.

WANTED:—Nursing by day or week. Apply to Mrs. T. A. Lathrop, 829 Shepard street. tf.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church met at the home of Mrs. S. H. Alban, Wednesday afternoon

Miss Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brown, is reported seriously ill at her home on Frederick street.

Owing to the absence of the pastor, Father Schmitz, no services are being held in St. Mary's church this week.

Another of the series of pleasant dancing parties given by the Co. L boys at the Armory, was held Friday evening. The attendance was good.

The Ladies of St. Augustine's church will give a Chicken Pie Supper at the Armory, Wednesday, January 18. Supper served from 5 to 8 p. m.

Ramstead brothers, who came to Rhinelander a few weeks ago and purchased the Rapids House barber shop on Stevens street, have discontinued the business.

The snow and wind Monday caused a delay of several hours to the trains of the C. & N. W. and "Soo" lines. They are back on their regular schedules again now.

The new clothing and gent's furnishing firm of Gary & Danielson will commence business on Saturday Jan. 14. Your attention is called to their advertisement on last page of this paper.

O. H. McLaughlin, who for nearly a year has been in the employ of a lumber company in British Columbia, has returned to the city for a visit with his family.

Axel Lindegren is dealing extensively in furs this winter and his purchases from the trappers have been heavy. On Saturday he made a valuable shipment of mink and martin skins to a large Chicago furrier.

Gust. Anderson, who conducts the saloon in the Schlitz hotel building on South Brown street was fined $25.00 in Judge Brown's court Monday morning for selling liquor on Sunday. Chief Straub made the complaint.

The greatest system renovator. Restores vitality, regulates the kidneys, liver and stomach. If Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea fails to cure get your money back. That's fair. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.
J. J. Reardon.

James McElrone, who has been working near Atlanta, Ga., is spending a few days with his people in this city. He has accepted a position with the Sumpter Lumber Co. at Fulton, Ala., and leaves shortly for that place.

An overheated stove pipe came near causing a serious fire in M. Marquardt's cigar factory on Brown street Wednesday. A portion of the wood work became ignited but the blaze was extinguished without the aid of the department

The Celestials, who conduct the laundry on King street, received a large number of full grown lilies of the Chinese variety which they have been distributing among their patrons. The plant is a beautiful one and much sought after.

Under-sheriff D. T. Matteson and daughter, Miss Lela went to Sparta, Thursday in charge of a little girl whom they placed in the State School for dependent and neglected children This was Mr. Matteson's first official trip.

Chas. Marks, who is employed near this city, received a telegram from Barron Saturday stating that his father, Geo. Marks, had been kicked by a horse and seriously injured. Mr. Marks was at one time a resident of this county and for several years served as poor commissioner.

Henry Nuzent of Merrill, who recently suffered the loss of both legs by falling under a "Soo" train, is reported doing nicely at St. Mary's hospital and the physicians have every hope of saving his life. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Nuzent of Merrill have been at his bedside.

The Royal Neighbors surprised Miss Della White and Miss Gertrude Shelp, Friday at the home of J. N. White. Their birthday being on the same day, Miss White invited Miss Shelp to spend the Afternoon with her, and the Royal Neighbors numbering about thirty, came and surprised the young ladies and presented each with a Royal Neighbor pin. Refreshments were served and all had a very pleasant time. Miss Della White returned to Lawrence Saturday.

A girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. James Sunday morning.

James Kearns of Peshtigo was in the city Friday looking after land matters.

Mrs. F. H. Johnson entertained her friends at a thimble bee, Friday afternoon.

Crusoe's Dept. Store closes at six o'clock every evening except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Mr. and Mrs. John Aphlin are the pound parents of a girl baby, who arrived at their home Thursday.

Gus. Urbanke is again among his friends after an illness which confined him to the house for two weeks.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Seward, residents of east Frederick street, a son Wednesday morning, Jan. 4.

The Ladies Aid society of the Swedish Lutheran church, was entertained Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Oscar Carlson.

Congressman W. E. Brown left for Washington Friday evening after spending the holiday recess of congress at his home in this city.

The many friends in this city of Mrs. Joseph Tooley of Eagle River will be pained to learn that she is very ill in a Green Bay hospital.

Henry Albright of Ashland was a visitor in Rhinelander, Friday. Mr Albright is land agent for the Wisconsin Central railway company.

Practical instruction given on violin, piano, mandolin and guitar Quick results. Office at Carling's Music Store. G. W. STORMFELS. tf.

Ed. Brazell, one of Oneida county's oldest residents, is very ill in Rhinehart's hospital in Ashland. He was taken to that institution from his home near Bundy, Friday.

Leo Barnes has gone to Marinette where Gately & Company of Chicago offered him a good position. He will also travel through Michigan and Wisconsin towns in that territory.

Bert Watts was up from Monico, Saturday and departed the morning following for Minneapolis to meet Mrs. Watts, who has been visiting in the West. They returned this week

Louis Denton, the Eagle River logger, who was shot recently at Hiles, is said to be improving steadily and his complete recovery is looked for He is still confined in the Ashland hospital.

The new telephone rates as published in this paper to go into effect Feb 1st, are not fully understood by many. The residence party line will not be changed. The rate will remain $1.00 under the new schedule.

Willson's orchestra will give a dancing party at Gilligan's hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18th. The full orchestra will be present on this occasion and good music and a good time is assured.

The members of the local F. R. A lodge held "open house" in their hal in the Cover block Thursday evening An elegant spread followed an evening of card playing and dancing. Brusoe Bros.' orchestra furnished music for the occasion.

Sunday morning's west bound limited train over the "Soo" line was nearly nine hours late in arriving at this city. The delay was due to a heavy blizzard raging through western Canada and Michigan, blockading the tracks for miles.

Chief Cole of the department has had men at work this week uncovering the water hydrants in various districts of the city which have become imbedded in snow. The idea was a good one as in case of fire it would have taken much time to secure water.

Work in the lumber woods is now on in full blast. Loggers have no cause to complain about lack of snow, it being to such a depth in some portions of the woods as to interfere with operations. Where ice roads are in use the snow has done considerable damage.

The Choral Union has recently been re organized and holds weekly practice every Tuesday evening in the Congregational church. Arthur Orr who formerly had charge of the Union has been re-elected secretary and requests all who desire to join to call on him at their earliest convenience.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rhinelander Paper Company was held at the office of the secretary, Paul Browne, Tuesday evening, Jan. 10th. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: A. W. Brown, T. S. Robbins, Paul Browne, John Barnes, C. S. Pierce, D. J. Cole and A. D. Daniels. The directors elected A. W. Brown Pres., T. S. Robbins, Vice-Pres., Paul Brown Sec. and E. A. Edmond, Treasurer and Manager.

D. E. Riordan departed today for Milwaukee where he has accepted a position as attorney for the C. & N. W. Ry. Co., for the next two years. The duties of Mr. Riordan's office will be in such a condition that he will be able to make Eagle River his home.—Vilas Co. News.

Mr. Riordan was for a number of years state senator from this district and has many friends in Oneida county. He is also the owner of the Vilas County News and his friends o the newspaper fraternity rejoice that one of their number has received so "fat a take."

PERSONAL MENTION

—James McRae was in Wausau this week.

—J. J. Remo leaves shortly for Minneapolis.

—J. Nelson of Star Lake was in the city Tuesday.

—Rudolph Oshlisky was in Niagara this week.

—Oscar Jenne was over from Woodboro, Sunday.

—J. B. Grand of Three Lakes was here, Saturday.

—Martin O'Donnel of Tony was in the city, Monday.

Chas. Rantz went to Ladysmith, Monday morning.

—J. F. Stiles, of Crandon, was in the city Thursday.

—John Daville, of the north side, is reported very ill

—O. O. Little, of Stevens Point, was here Thursday.

—H. Lewis made a business trip to Ashland, Thursday.

—W. J. Dolan, of Tomahawk, was in the city Thursday.

—Miss Jennie Eby spent the week with friends in Antigo.

—Fred Barnes is spending the week with his family.

—J P. Jogerst of Wausau was a Friday business visitor.

—C. A. Coon, of Glen Flora, did business here Thursday.

—J. J. Lynott of Minocqua did business here, Saturday.

—Geo. Laton of Grand Rapids, was in the city Saturday.

—W. G. Thompson, of Wausau, was in the city Saturday.

—R. C. Reed was down from Mercer on business Thursday.

—E. P. Holmes of Wausau was a city business caller, Friday.

—Dr. T. B. McIndoe was called to Jeffris professionally Monday.

—Angus McDonald and wife, of Hurley, were in the city Sunday.

—John Keeler, of Armstrong Creek, called on local friends Thursday.

—Chas. Hodgdon was down from his camps near Mercer this week.

—Gus. Hultgren of Tomahawk transacted business here, Saturday.

—Harry Shepard, of Beaver Dam, was in the city Saturday and Sunday.

—Lee Abbott was the guest of his brother William in Schofield this week.

—A. F. Aley and R. J. Barney of Escanaba had business here this week.

—Martin Johnson, of Tomahawk Lake was in the city on business Friday.

—Miss Mary Smith, librarian, has returned from a visit at her home in Madison.

—Frank Meyer, a prominent Price county resident, was in the city Saturday.

—Mike Glass, the cigar manufacturer, returned Tuesday from a visit in Marinette.

—M. D. Evans, a well known Phillips' business man, called in the city this week.

—Miss Leona Hodgdon returned Thursday from a visit with Eagle River friends.

—J. T. Whalen, one of the Rhinelander Paper Company's employes is ill in the hospital.

—C. A. Carling has returned from Fond du Lac where he spent several days with friends.

—Misses Alice and Flossie Fitzgerald of Prentice were Rhinelander visitors during the week.

—Mrs. John Whalen, of Oshkosh, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Kane, of the east side.

—John Adams, the Antigo insurance man, was here this week in the interests of his company.

—D. M. Hyde, Appleton's well known real estate man, looked after interests here, this week.

—Miss Mame Higgins commenced her duties as teacher in the Crescent district school last week.

—Miss Florence Walters is visiting her brother, Editor Bert Walters, of the Review in Eagle River.

—Frank Broulette of Minneapolis, was in the city this week greeting his many old acquaintances.

—J. B. Dunnigan, the Wausau lumberman, transacted business with local lumber firms this week.

—Mrs. Chas. Law of Star Lake visited this week with her parents, M. and Mrs. D. H. Vaughan.

—E. N. Morrill, bookkeeper for the Worden Lbr. Co., at Bundy, called on friends in the city, Monday.

—Mrs. A. C. Stewart and children of Elcho were in Rhinelander Saturday on a shopping expedition.

—Antone Seibel returned to Hibbing, Minn., Thursday morning after a stay in this city of several weeks

—Miss Ruth Morrison, of the Herald force, has returned from a visit with relatives in Ironwood, Mich.

—Miss Lulu Keyes has returned to Oshkosh after a two weeks visit here with her friend, Miss Esther Newell.

—Andrew Lind has resigned his position as shipping clerk at the paper mill, to travel for A. Rouse, the tailor.

—Miss Florence Gleason, who teaches in the Polish district, enjoyed her vacation among friends in Antigo.

—S. G. Higgins, departed for Chicago Tuesday morning to resume his work at the college of physicians and surgeons.

—Misses Hazel and Eva Hildebrand came home this week from Hurley where they visited their aunt, Mrs. A. L. Ruggles.

—Miss Ada McRae returned Saturday evening from Tomahawk. She was accompanied by her friend, Miss Laura Laundey.

—Guy Bloom, who has been visiting his people here during the week, returned Thursday morning to La Crosse where he attends college.

—Will Dunn has moved his family from this city to Bundy, Lincoln Co., where he is employed in the Worden Lumber Company's general store.

—Mrs. E. Shafer has returned to her homestead near Tomahawk Lake after a stay of three weeks with her mother, Mrs. Brown, on Anderson street.

—C. M. Brooks of Duluth, Minn., a representative of the American Lumber Company, was in the city, a portion of the week, calling on local dealers.

—Mrs. W. Lebenstein was called to Random Lake, Monday morning by the death of her grandmother, Mrs. G. Stuehl, one of Sheboygan County's oldest residents.

—Geo. Mason has returned to Madison.

—C. H. Donaldson was in Milwaukee this week.

—James McElrone departed Monday for Fulton, Ala.

—E. H. Woodland of New London had business here, Monday.

—A. J. Moore left yesterday on an extended business trip south.

—M. Johnston of Park Falls was in the city Monday and Tuesday.

—John Jansen, of Manawa, was in the city the fore part of the week.

—Frank Leonard is home from North Dakota where he has been employed on the "Soo" road.

—J. B. Cardin of Antigo visited his daughters, Mrs. F. Rheaume and Miss Anna Cardin, Tuesday and Wednesday.

—S. B. Gary arrived in the city Wednesday from Arbor Vitae He will make this his future home and will enter upon his new duties as one of the firm of Gary & Danielson at once.

HAZELHURST.

Axel Anderson was a Rhinelander visitor Friday.

Miss Ragna Haug was a passenger to Star Lake last week.

Prof. A. D. Shimek returned from his home where he spent the holidays Sunday.

Mrs. Kuepper, of Minocqua, is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Timlin.

Mrs. P. Swedburg was an over Sunday guest of Mrs. G. R. Mantley of Star Lake.

Miss Rena Bowles, of Rhinelander, visited at the home of Samual Freibeit last week.

Miss Freda Erickson, of Rhinelander, has been visiting with her parents the past week.

L. H. Wheeler and Frank Timlin gave a dinner for several gentlemen New Years day.

M. Taggart, of Tomahawk, is visiting at the home of his father-in-law Mr. James Hinds.

Miss Lilla Vetting returned Saturday from Rhinelander where she spent her vacation.

Mrs. Chas. Lau and Mrs Turbin of Star Lake visited at the home of Thos. Timlin last week.

Rev. Ware and wife were visitors at Lac du Flambeau Thursday and Friday of last week, where the pastor held services.

The M. W. A. held installation of officers Monday evening, after which refreshments were served by the ladies. All report an enjoyable time.

The week of prayer, beginning Jan. 2nd., was observed by the M. E. Church, and services will also be held during the week by Rev. E. A. Ware.

Miss Blanche Mattison, who has been at her home in Rhinelander during the holidays returned Saturday to take charge of her school near town.

Lawrence McCormick and Albert O'Melia, two former Hazelhurst boys, now of Rhinelander, were visiting friends here the latter part of last week.

THREE LAKES.

Wm. Bonack was up from Monico Jct. last Sunday.

Frank Federer has been appointed deputy-sheriff for Three Lakes and vicinity.

A good time at the basket social last Saturday night is reported by all who attended.

P. A. Griswold, traveling salesman of tha National Biscuit Co., was in our berg last Tuesday.

Fred Tucker is slinging the hash at the Gratton & Gagen camp. He is all right, so the boys say.

Mrs. Bonack has been appointed assistant Treasurer. All who wish, may pay their taxes to the assistant.

B. Lowen, Editor of The Forest Advance, left Saturday for Lake Park on account of the death of his mother.

Frank Federa will put in one hundred thousand feet of logs for the Johnson & Hinman Lbr. Co., at this place this winter.

Miss Bomgarten, who has been employed by Mrs. W. J. Neu, left Tuesday for her home in the southern part of the state.

The teachers have returned from their holiday vacation and school has started. Good thing, as it keeps the children off the streets.

Joe. Gorski Sr. is not improving any. Rev. Toplak spent a few minutes with Mr. Gorski Monday and says he has no hopes of his recovery.

Ed. Lavender and family have returned from their holiday trip from Manawa and Ed. is busy hauling and loading pulpwood for F. S. Campbell.

M. Thompson foreman for Johnson & Hinman Lbr. Co. at this place, is kept busy looking after different logging camps operated in this vicinity by different jobbers.

Place your orders now if you want green 16 inch wood, hard or soft.
tf. BROWN BROS. LBR. CO.

There is no Rochelle Salts, Alum, Lime or Ammonia in food made with

Calumet Baking Powder

—NOT IN THE BAKING POWDER TRUST—
It makes pure food.

CRUSOE'S DEPT. STORE

The Mid-winter Sale The January Clearing Sale

is of importance to everyone wishing to buy things cheap. See our itemized list of bargains. Another lot of lists is being distributed. A vast amount of the very best winter merchandise is being cleared out. The trade is brisk. Don't miss the sale. If you can't come mark your list and send the children. For more heavy buying come yourself—You'll do well.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

10:30 a. m., morning sermon. Subject of sermon: Lessons from the drama, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Read Romans, 7th chapter, 11th to 25th verses. Text, 24th verse.

12:00 Sunday School. Miss Myra Germond elected superintendent.

2:00 p. m., North side primary Sunday School. Miss Erma Todd, superintendent.

3:00 p. m., North side school.

6:30 p. m., Endeavor Society. Subject: New plans for 1905.

7:30 p. m., Sermon topic: "Taking Inventory."

Musical program—Chorus Anthem.

Duet..............."Wanderer's Prayer."
Mrs. Teal and Mrs. Wilson.

Duet and Chorus—Tenor and alto—"O, It Is Wonderful."

The congregation may be assured of a warm church under the present janitor's management.

ALFRED G. WILSON, Pastor.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.

7:30 a. m., Holy Communion.

10:30 a. m., Morning prayer and sermon. Subject: "Motive and Method of Church Growth."

12:00 m., Sunday School.

7:30 p. m., Evening prayer and sermon. Subject: "Unity and Union."

The Ladies Aid Society of the Swedish Lutheran Church meets at the home of Mrs. John Swedburg on Mason street this afternoon.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

10:30 a. m., Morning worship. Sermon topic: "A bird in the hand."

12:00 m., Bible school.

2:30 p. m., Junior Epworth League.

6:30 p. m., Epworth League devotional service.

7:30 p. m., Evening worship. Subject "Poor Apologies."

The evening service last Sunday was put into the hands of Ensign Storey of Minneapolis, a staff officer of the Salvation Army, and the Free Methodist, Congregational and Baptist churches contributed to make it a union service.

Mr. Storey with his fine voice and interesting address facinated the audience which packed the building. Anecdotes of domestic tragedy, of life's seamy side, of rescue and warning made a deep impression, as did also the song "Where is my wandering boy tonight?" sung by Mrs. Edmonds with stereopticon accompaniment. At the close of the service the chancel was filled with persons seeking the Savior. A liberal collection for the local Barracks was another feature of the evening.

Tuesday evening the Sunday School board held its annual meeting. Officers were elected as follows:

Supt.—W. A. Orr.
Ass't. Supt.—F. H. Johnson.
Sec.—W. W. Bevan.
Treas.—F. H. Moore.
Organist—Mrs. B. R. Lewis.
Chorister—W. A. Orr.
Librarian—Lewis Moore.

NEARLY LOOSES FOOT.

Chas. Nitsky, trimmer-man at Brown Bros' saw mill, met with an accident early last Friday morning which nearly cost him the loss of his right foot. Nitsky was adjusting some of the machinery about the trimmer, which had suddenly became out of order, when his foot slipped back, striking one of the saws. The flesh was horribly torn and the bone partly sawed in two. He was taken at once to St. Mary's hospital. When arriving at the institution he was very weak from loss of blood. It was at first thought that amputation would be necessary. Hope is now entertained of saving the foot.

I'll brave the storms of Chilkoot Pass, I'll cross the plains of frozen glass, I'd leave my wife and cross the sea, Rather than be without Rocky Mountain Tea. J. J. Reardon.

WANTED:—Agent to sell substantial dividend paying stock. Address Room 410 Opera Block, Lima, Ohio.
THE PEOPLES OIL & GAS CO.
j12-19.

NOTICE TO TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS

It has become necessary in the opinion of the stock holders and directors of the Rhinelander Mutual Telephone Co. to raise the rates for telephone service on certain classes of business in order to enable the company to pay its indebtedness as the same becomes due.

Acting upon this necessity, the board of directors in its annual meeting decided to establish the following rates upon the classes of business designated:

	Old rate per mo.	New rate per mo.
Single line business tele	$2.25	$2.50
Party line business tele	1.50	1.75
Single line residence tele	1.25	1.50
Ex'sion tele ow'd by Co		.50
" " " user		.25

The new rate as above scheduled will go into effect on the first day of February, 1905. The new rates established above are much lower than those charged by other companies for like service and no more than will cover the increased cost of maintainance required to serve the number of subscribers now connected.

THE RHINELANDER MUTUAL TEL. CO.
j5-19.

A Continual Strain.

Many men and women are constantly subjected to what they commonly term "a continual strain" because of some financial or family trouble. It wears and distresses them both mentally and physically, affecting their nerves badly and bringing on liver and kidney ailments with the attendant evils of constipation, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, low vitality and despondency. They cannot, as a rule, get rid of this "continual strain," but they can remedy its health-destroying effects by taking frequent doses of Green's August Flower. It tones up the liver, stimulates the kidneys, insures healthy bodily functions, gives vim and spirit to one's whole being, and eventually dispels the physical or mental distress caused by that "continual strain." Trial bottle of August Flower, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by J. J. Reardon.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the Best made.

"In my opinion Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best made for colds," says Mrs. Cora Walker of Porterville, California. There is no doubt about its being the best. No other will cure a cold so quickly. No other is so sure a preventative of pneumonia. No other is so pleasant and safe to take. These are good reasons why it should be preferred to any other. The fact is that few people are satisfied with any other after having once used this remedy. For sale by Anderle and Hinman.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Absolutely Harmless.

The fault of giving children medicine containing injurious substances, is sometimes more disastrous than the disease from which they are suffering. Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take. It contains nothing harmful and for coughs, colds and croup is unsurpassed. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

A United States Wall Map.

well adapted for use in office, library or school, substantially mounted, edges bound in cloth, printed in full colors, showing the United States, Alaska, Cuba and our inland possessions. The original thirteen states, the Louisiana Purchase, the Oregon Territory, etc., are shown in outline, with dates when territory was acquired, and other valuable information.

Sent to any address on receipt of fifteen cents to cover postage, by B W. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N.W Ry., Chicago. j5-12.

Constipation and piles are twins They kill people inch by inch, sap life away every day. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will positively cure you. No cure no pay. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. J. J. Reardon.

FOR SALE:—Two light horses, cheap. A. W. BROWN.

RE UNION AT MARINETTE.

The Upper Peninsula and Northern Wisconsin Veteran Association will hold a reunion at Marinette, Wis., the latter part of June, 1905. President Wood, of Marinette, is now issuing circular letters to the "Old Boys in Blue," and hopes to make the reunion one of the largest held in Wisconsin in some years.

An agreeable movement of the bowels without any unpleasant effect is produced by Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by Anderle and Hinman.

Fresh lettuce and radishes for sale at the green house. j5-26.

Christ. Roepcke.
MANUFACTURER OF
Heavy and Light Harness,
Prices from $12 to $28, strictly hand made.
MACHINE MADE HARNESS ALSO FOR SALE.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE
DAVENPORT STREET

HOTEL GAGEN
GAGEN, WIS.
HUGO MEISWINKEL, - Proprietor.
Rates $1.00 per day.
First-class Accommodations

J. R. McDONALD,
Boot and Shoe Repairing.
Rubber Heels and Soles Applied.
WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY
Driving and Cruising Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Opposite Fuller House, Stevens Street Rhinelander, Wis.

PHYSICIANS

J. T. ELLIOTT
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office over Ashton's Store. Night calls answered from the office. Phone 21
RHINELANDER, WIS.

J. M. HOGAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: BROWN BUILDING. Telephone: 25-2

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."—J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, *all coughs, except deep ones!* The medicine that has cured the worst of deep coughs for 60 years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

An inactive liver prevents any cough medicine from doing its best work. Ayer's Pills are liver pills.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

NEW NORTH.

PARK & CO., Publishers.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN

HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK IN BRIEF

SUMMARY OF MOST INTERESTING EVENTS OF PAST SEVEN DAYS.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

Progress of the Russo-Japanese War in the Far East—News from All Parts of the Union and the Latest Foreign Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Both houses of congress reconvened after the holiday recess. In the senate a resolution was introduced reciting some of the assertions of Thomas W. Lawson and Judge Alton B. Parker concerning campaign contributions and asking the judiciary committee to inquire into the allegations. The house session was brief, adjournment being taken out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Mahoney, of Illinois.

Congressman Mann, of Illinois, introduced a bill in the house to abolish the Panama canal commission.

The joint statehood bill occupied the major portion of the attention of the senate. Bills for the reorganization of the medical corps of the army and regulating promotions of army officers in the ordnance department were passed. The house tabled a resolution requiring the secretary of agriculture to furnish certain information regarding cotton statistics.

The house committee on appropriations has reported the fortifications bill, carrying $6,747,893, which is $770,299 less than appropriated at the last session. The estimates aggregated $10,458,579.

Senator Bard occupied the entire time of the United States senate in discussion of the joint statehood bill. Several bills of minor importance were passed. The house passed the fortifications appropriation bill.

The nomination of W. D. Crum, a negro, to be collector of customs for the port of Charleston, S. C., was confirmed by the senate by a vote of 33 to 17. Crum has been nominated by the president three times and in addition has received three recess appointments.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Terms of the surrender of Port Arthur provide that the officers may return to Russia under parole, bearing their side arms, but the privates and noncommissioned officers will be taken to Japan as prisoners of war. Japan is to possess everything left in the citadel.

The capture of Port Arthur cost Russians 11,000 slain and Japanese 50,000 killed and wounded.

Gen. Nogi finds he has 25,000 prisoners at Port Arthur, of whom 21,000 are sick and are being succored by Japanese.

The weight of opinion in Japanese official circles seems to be against a belief in the early conclusion of peace, and doubt is expressed that the fall of Port Arthur will materially affect the situation.

Japan has made no overtures for peace to Russia, directly or indirectly, through the United States or any other power and contemplates no such action, and now that Port Arthur has fallen proposes to press the war in the north all the more vigorously.

Only 80 Russian officers, captured at Port Arthur, have accepted parole. All the regular Russian troops have marched out of Port Arthur and left for Port Dalny. Japanese troops entered the city to keep order.

News of the fall of Port Arthur causes all Russians to resent the talk of peace which comes from outside sources.

The loss of Port Arthur is causing much muttering against the government in Russia, and it is intimated that a crisis may be approaching. In Moscow a crowd stoned the palace of Grand Duke Sergius.

Gen. Stoessel will have to stand trial by court-martial for surrendering the fortress of Port Arthur.

The Japs have begun to refortify Port Arthur to make it impregnable against Russians.

The czar, after a council with his ministers, decided that the war must be carried on with renewed energy and that Russia will send 200,000 fresh men to Kuropatkin's aid as soon as possible.

Reports that Vice Admiral Rojestvenskys flagship, the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, has struck a rock and sunk are unfounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One man was killed and half a dozen persons were seriously injured in a rear-end collision, in which three trains crashed together on the Ninth Avenue Elevated railroad structure in New York.

The First national bank of Faribault, Minn., has been closed and Bank Examiner Lyman D. Baird appointed receiver.

Capt. David B. Mulliken, of the Twenty-seventh infantry is on trial before a court martial at Fort Sheridan charged with denying his marriage to a Filipino maiden.

The total appraised value of merchandise imported at the port of New York in 1904 was $352,709,259, against $352,225,905 in 1903.

Four soldiers in the guardhouse at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., escaped and three were drowned in the ocean in an attempt to swim to safety. The other was caught.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Windsor print works, of North Adams, Mass., the liabilities of which were $1,225,115, with nominal assets of $3,177,000, according to the last annual report.

Explosion of the boilers of a towboat on the Ohio river killed 20 men.

The Knights of Zion in Chicago decided to assist in the proposed colonization of Jews in Africa and will organize a protective bureau for Chicago Hebrews.

A coroner's jury decided to hold Mrs. F. A. Hopkins to the grand jury for killing her husband in a quarrel at their home.

It is learned that a new presentment against Bishop Talbot, of the Central Pennsylvania diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, is now being prepared by attorneys in Philadelphia.

The Russian emperor appeals to the people for patience over reforms and for united support in the war against Japan.

Bishop John L. Spalding is at his residence in Peoria, Ill., suffering from a severe paralytic stroke. His condition, while serious, is not considered dangerous.

Justice Greenbaum, of the New York state supreme court, denied the application of Nan Patterson for bail, pending a new trial on the charge of the murder of "Caesar" Young.

An encounter between strikers and Cossacks took place at Balakhany, Transcaucasia. Six strikers and one Cossack were killed and many persons were wounded.

The city hall, at Springfield, Mass., valued at more than $500,000, was completely destroyed by fire.

Eleven Swiss were frozen to death while making an ascension of Mount Saint Bernard.

In the Missouri state legislature Representative Tubbs introduced a bill to prohibit the practice of tipping waiters at hotels and restaurants under a penalty of $500.

The Harroun grain elevator, in Harlem, a suburb of Kansas City, Mo., was destroyed by fire with 7,900 bushels of wheat. Loss on the building, $150,000; insurance, $125,000.

H. O. Barber, vice president of the wrecked Commercial bank, of Cambridge, O., was sentenced to three years and one-half in the penitentiary for embezzlement.

Dun's weekly review shows gains in the first week of 1905 over the previous year and says trade generally has opened auspiciously.

The speaker and lieutenant governor clashed in the joint session of the Colorado legislature, the latter finally leaving with his adherents. An election fraud investigating committee was named.

Gov. Durbin, in his final message to the Indiana legislature, told of the debauchery of the ballot throughout the state.

The will of the late W. W. Kimball, the piano manufacturer, which was filed in Chicago, leaves an estate valued at over $1,900,000 to the widow.

An unidentified girl was found dead in a ditch near Dunning, Ill., having been dragged four miles while dying as the result of an operation.

A great crowd revered the memory of Theodore Thomas when funeral services were held in St. James' Episcopal church, in Chicago, and later Orchestra hall was packed to the doors when a memorial concert was given.

Both houses of congress will meet in joint session February 8 to canvass the vote cast for president and vice president at the last election.

Russian government decided to recall the Baltic fleet.

The president's veto of a bill to take groves of giant trees from a California park may uncover a new land fraud.

The prospects are that this session of congress will not pass a river and harbor bill.

Henry V. Poor, widely known for many years as a railroad authority and an expert on financial affairs, is dead at his home in Brookline, Mass.

The republican caucus of the Missouri legislature nominated Niedringhaus for senator, insuring his election.

William L. Douglas, of Brocton, was inaugurated governor of Massachusetts.

Secretary Hay has asked congress to appropriate $7,500 annually to provide for an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Morocco.

Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Collins McLean, U. S. A., retired, whose father, John McLean, was postmaster general under Presidents Monroe and Jackson, is dead at his home in Bellport, L. I.

President Roosevelt has appointed ex-Congressman Robert W. Taylor as United States district judge of the northern district of Ohio to succeed Francis J. Wing, resigned.

James Gillespie, who, with his sister, Mrs. Belle Seward, and Mr. and Mrs. Myron Barbour, was indicted for the murder of his twin sister, Elizabeth Gillespie, was found guilty at Rising Sun, Ind., and sentenced to life imprisonment.

An explosion of a tank of gasoline caused a fire in the Hubbard laundry at Greenland, Mich., killed one woman and probably fatally injured another, and wrecked the building.

Detective James Keefe was killed. Richard Birmingham, a fellow policeman, was wounded, and two men whom they sought to arrest were struck by bullets in a fierce battle in Chicago.

The pope refused to grant an audience to Louise, the divorced wife of the Saxon monarch.

The body of Neil S. Phelps, the capitalist, who mysteriously disappeared a number of weeks ago, was found, badly decomposed, in the river at Battle Creek, Mich. Mr. Phelps had been missing since October 22 last.

James M. A. Watson, a clerk employed in the office of former Auditor Petty, of the District of Columbia, was declared guilty on two indictments which alleged embezzlement of $12,826 of district funds in 1901.

A 50-ton fly-wheel in the National Tube Works company plant, at McKeesport, Pa., burst and completely wrecked the continuous mill. One man was killed outright and four seriously injured. The loss to the plant will reach $100,000.

John Hathaway, a negro, who 15 years ago raced high as a jockey, was hanged at Winchester, Ky., for the murder of Ella Thomas, his sweetheart.

The republican members of the Minnesota legislature held a caucus for the purpose of nominating a United States senator to succeed Moses E. Clapp, and by a vote of 127 to 1 Mr. Clapp was indorsed for reelection.

Colorado democrats will appeal to the president or the supreme court in the election contest.

Commissioner Garfield's plan for the federal control of corporations grows in favor.

The merchant marine commission is fighting the steel tariff schedule, claiming that the cheapness of the American product abroad kills ship building.

Official and resident Washington extended New Year's greetings to the president and Mrs. Roosevelt at the white house. The event was brilliant and spectacular, as the president's New Year's receptions always are.

Former Gov. William Claflin, of Massachusetts, died at his home in Newtonville. Death followed an illness of a few weeks, incident to old age. He was governor in 1872-1873 and 1874.

County and federal authorities clashed at Cleveland, O., over the custody of Mrs. Chadwick, and the latter kept even her lawyer from the woman's cell.

The presenters of Bishop Talbot, of the Central Pennsylvania diocese, withdrew the charges against him, but reserved the right to present new ones.

President Roosevelt, in an address before the forestry congress in Washington, said the long campaign for the preservation of the forests is near success because the users of wood themselves now aim to protect the supply.

Theodore Thomas, creator and director of the Chicago orchestra, and one of the world's greatest and best musicians, died in Chicago. He was 69 years old.

Three men were killed near Weatherly, Pa., by the derailment of a Lehigh Valley coal train.

Gov. Johnson, of Minnesota, was inaugurated in St. Paul.

The Forty-fourth general assembly of Illinois convened in Springfield.

Gen. Edwin R. Niles, aged 77, died in an asylum at Goshen, Ind. During the civil war Gen. Niles was hit by a cannon ball. For over 40 years his mind has been partially wrecked.

The Massachusetts house of representatives unseated Representative Thomas F. Curley, who is serving a jail sentence for fraud against the United States government in connection with civil service examinations.

Mrs. Margaret Downs, of Marinette, Wis., aged 107, died at Pentoga, Mich.

Intense cold has prevailed for the last few days in the province of Silesia. Twelve persons were frozen to death.

Seven persons perished in a blizzard that swept New York city and the coast. Car traffic in the city was tied up and the poor suffered heavily.

The beef trust case has been met by the government, which filed its brief with the supreme court in reply to the packers, who seek to have a federal court injunction removed.

George H. Williams, ex-chief justice of Oregon territory, ex-United States senator from the state of Oregon, attorney general in President Grant's second cabinet, and present mayor of Portland, Ore., was indicted for malfeasance in office in failing to enforce, as mayor, the laws against gambling.

The joint merchant marine commission submitted its report and a bill to congress, recommending subventions, including postal, a tonnage tax on foreign ships and the creation of a naval volunteer service as the best methods of upbuilding the merchant marine.

Miss Muriel Byram, a prominent figure in Chicago society, was killed instantly by the accidental discharge of a rifle which she was cleaning.

One hundred Prussian cities united in a wedding gift of silver to the crown prince and his fiancee.

The Chicago board of education voted to ask immunity for W. A. S. Graham, former secretary of the board, who fled to South Africa six years ago after embezzling $40,000 of school money.

Gov. Yates, in his message to the Illinois legislature, urged prompt action in matters voted on at the last election.

A plan has been set on foot by the commissioner of immigration to prevent aliens from taking up their residence in the cities and to encourage settlement in the country.

Col. A. A. Rodman, grand captain general of the grand commandery, Knight Templar of Iowa, and author of Rodman's tactics, is dead at Washington, Ia., of apoplexy.

The renomination of United States Senator Julius Caesar Burrows for a third term was agreed upon by acclamation in joint caucus of the two houses of the Michigan state legislature.

A fire which broke out in the tobacco district of Greenville, N. C., destroyed two warehouses, fire prizerics and several small buildings, besides a million pounds of tobacco. Losses, $60,000.

Fire consumed the home of Frank Noweski, a Polish miner, in Morris Run, Pa., and the entire family of ten, except the oldest son, aged 18, was either burned to death or smothered.

Haven Ditzler, aged seven years, and his brother Earl, aged nine, were burned to death in their home at St. Charles, Mich. Their brother Bennie was severely burned while trying to rescue them.

The largest production of gold coins in the history of the Philadelphia mint was that of the calendar year just closed. The total number of gold coins minted was 4,996,857, with a value of $129,144,425.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English actress, fractured a knee cap as the result of a fall while entering a carriage to go to the Broad street theater, in Philadelphia.

The Zionist congress will be held in Switzerland July 27.

W. J. Bryan indorses President Roosevelt's recommendations about railroads.

Four more ministers resigned from Denmark's cabinet because of a wrangle of the military.

Packers encountered a setback in the hearing of their case by the supreme court, the attorney general disputing the contention of their counsel that the acceptance of rebates by them was legal.

Admiral Dewey and others on the American naval board issued a statement saying the Russo-Japanese war proves that the battleship is the only effective sea-fighting machine.

The explosion of her cargo of naphtha caused the destruction of the Norwegian bark Marpesia off the Bermuda islands. Eleven of her crew were killed.

James Slavo and Orlo Seinske, Polanders and employes on the Southern Indiana railroad, were killed near Clinton, Ind. They were working on the road when the work train backed upon them.

The following governors-elect were inaugurated: Fred M. Warner, Michigan; Frank W. Higgins, New York; Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin (third term); Joseph K. Toole, Montana (third term); Bryant B. Brooks, Wyoming; John C. Cutter, Utah. The legislatures of California and Tennessee convened.

John May was arrested at Mount Vernon, O., charged with killing Ganymede, Jupiter.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Edward R. Warner, retired, died suddenly of heart disease in the Marlboro hotel, New York.

WOULD STRIKE OYAMA AT ONCE

KUROPATKIN MAY BE ORDERED TO GIVE BATTLE.

HOPE OF PEACE VERY REMOTE

Delivery of Russian Prisoners at Port Arthur Completed—Number Is Over 24,000—Lieut. Gen. Fock Not Killed.

London, Jan. 9.—It is expected at St. Petersburg that the czar will order Kuropatkin to take the offensive immediately before Nogi's veterans can join the Japanese forces on the Shakhe, and at any expense to gain some success to offset the effect of the loss of Port Arthur upon the Russian people. Such instructions will place Kuropatkin in a most difficult position. The severity of the winter in northern Manchuria makes extensive military operation next to impossible, even with troops having the best equipment. It is known that the Russian army is suffering great deprivation of such necessaries as boots and overcoats, owing to the wholesale robberies of supplies, and a battle fought solely for political reasons would be with advantage strongly on the side of the Japanese.

Effect of Port Arthur's Fall.

Europe still awaits some decisive indication as to what will be the immediate effect of the fall of Port Arthur. This indication can come only from St. Petersburg. It is now generally recognized that Japan's great victory can make for peace only in case Russia's internal crisis makes peace imperative.

Delivery of Prisoners Completed.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Japanese legation received the following cablegram from the foreign office at Tokio under date of Sunday: "Gen. Nogi on Sunday reports delivery of Russian prisoners under capitulation was completed on Saturday. The total of the prisoners were 878 officers and 23,491 men, whereof 441 officers and 229 orderlies gave parole so far. Gen. Smirnoff, Gen. Fock, Gen. Gorbatovsky and Admiral Willmann preferred to be sent to Japan as prisoners, while Stoessel will leave Dalny for home on the 12th of January."

Will Go to Japan.

Headquarters Japanese Army at Port Arthur, via Fusan, Jan. 9.—Lieut. Gens. Fock and Smirnoff have decided to go to Japan as prisoners of war. Gen. Smirnoff was in command of the forts at Port Arthur and Gen. Fock commanded the fourth division of the army there. Gen. Fock says he will drill his men in Japan. Fifty per cent. of the Russian officers will go to Japan and share with their men the fate of prisoners of war. There are five Russian admirals at Port Arthur, one of whom will go to Japan. Among the admirals is a prince.

Reports previously received were to the effect that both Lieut. Gens. Fock and Smirnoff had been killed at Port Arthur. On January 2 a St. Petersburg dispatch denied that Fock had been killed, but admitted that he had been wounded. A dispatch received from Mukden January 7 said that while the death of Fock had not been published, it had for six weeks been accepted there as a fact. The report of Gen. Smirnoff's death had never been confirmed.

Will Establish Naval Station.

Tokio, Jan. 9.—The Japanese intend to establish a naval station at Port Arthur. Vice Admiral Y. Shibayama will probably be placed in charge of it. The military administration at Port Arthur will retain only a small garrison as soon as the prisoners are withdrawn and order is restored. The fleet is busily engaged in clearing mines, but owing to their great number navigation will be unsafe for a long time. Only government craft will be allowed to enter the harbor. It is probable that Dalny will soon be opened up to neutrals.

Japs Repulsed.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports the frustration of a Japanese attempt to surprise his center front the night of January 6, and the bayonetting of 21 Japanese the night of January 3 by a cavalry reconnaissance in the valley of the Taitse river, in the direction of Sianchan.

Prisoners Celebrate.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, Jan. 9, via Fusan.—The Russian prisoners, while waiting at Changkingtsu, a railway station for Dalny, celebrated the approach of the new year. Religious services were held Sunday morning at ten o'clock, and the assemblage of prisoners was addressed by a Russian priest in full canonical dress. After the services there was music and dancing on the open ground in front of the station. The eight-year-old daughter of a Russian officer is among the prisoners.

Blockade Raised.

London, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Japanese legation from Tokio, in confirming the announcement of the raising of the blockade of the Liaotung peninsula, adds: "For the present, however, no ships except those in the Japanese government service will be allowed to enter Port Arthur."

Still Hope for Success.

Tokio, Jan. 9.—In naval circles here the recall of the Russian second Pacific squadron is not regarded as a sign that Russia does not hope for final success on the seas. It is considered that the authorities at St. Petersburg have realized the improbability of the second Pacific squadron alone defeating Vice Admiral Togo and has recalled it to await reenforcements and to further train its officers and men preparatory to a supreme effort for the mastery. A naval officer said to a press correspondent: "Japan has confidently awaited the arrival of the second Pacific squadron of the Russian navy in the far east. It would have been a splendid fight. Now we must prepare for the future, of which we are not afraid."

Celebrate with Bombardment.

Gen. Oku's Headquarters, via Fusan, Jan. 9.—The Russians, in celebrating their Christmas eve, began a heavy rifle fire at ten o'clock Friday evening opposite Linhimpu. Their artillery joined in at 11 o'clock, and kept up two hours of the hardest firing known since the Shakhe river was reached, spreading along the whole front of Gen. Oku's army. The Japanese sustained no damage and refused to reply. They simply moved into their trenches, preparing to repulse an expected attack, which was not attempted. There were no casualties among the Japanese troops.

Little Sign of Peace.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—The conferences which Emperor Nicholas has been holding with members of the council of the empire, M. Witte and other ministers and advisers on the internal and external situation have not yet been concluded, but nothing has occurred which would indicate that the government is prepared to depart from its present programme of continuing the war to the bitter end. Nevertheless, talk of peace was heard Sunday in many quarters, the foundation for it being ascribed to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's alleged position in favor of such a course on the ground that, aside from the humiliation to military prestige involved, it would only mean the relinquishment of Manchuria, to which Russia already is formally pledged. There is no confirmation of this statement of Count Lamsdorff's position beyond the general knowledge that he always has belonged to the peace party. It is quite probable that the peace talk gossip has been produced by the arrival of foreign papers, as it receives no encouragement in responsible quarters here.

No Proposals from Japan.

The belief which existed in exceptionally well informed diplomatic circles that Japan would follow the fall of Port Arthur with moderate peace propositions has not been realized. Up to the present time nothing has reached the government either through the United States or other channels. Diplomats here cannot figure out the general lines of a treaty at this juncture which both the belligerents could accept, but realize that if Japan makes any sort of offer, unless it is rejected outright, as not entertainable, negotiations would be opened, and negotiations once entered upon, friends of both parties could use their good offices to bring about terms. This is the only hope for a termination of the war which diplomats can see.

A SUDDEN CALL.

Heart Failure Causes Death of Former Governor Lowndes, of Maryland.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 9.—The sudden death at his home in this city Sunday of former Gov. Lloyd Lowndes cast a pall of gloom over the community. There had been no indications of illness, and Mr. Lowndes appeared to be in his usual good health and spirits when he arose in the morning. He left his office in the Second national bank late Saturday afternoon, went to his home and after dinner spent several hours in the preparation of an address to be delivered here at Bishop Paret's twentieth anniversary as bishop of the Maryland diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church. He then awaited the arrival from Clarksburg, W. Va., of his son, Richard T. Lowndes, who did not reach the house until past midnight. The governor retired at about one a. m. He arose at 8:30, took a bath and began to dress preparatory to attending church services. A sudden fall attracted the attention of Mrs. Lowndes, who was in the room. She summoned assistance, and the unconscious form was placed upon the bed. Physicians were hastily summoned and were quickly at the bedside, but death had ensued before their arrival. Death was due to heart failure.

Tragedy in Minnesota.

Virginia, Minn., Jan. 9.—John Phillips, aged 33, shot and killed Ruth Phillips, aged 16, of this city, at nine o'clock Sunday morning. The murderer and his victim were distantly related. Phillips was in love with the girl, but she did not respond to his love-making. The tragedy occurred at Miss Phillips' home, in the presence of the mother and a sister of the victim.

Heavy Snowstorm.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 9.—Reports from interior West Virginia tell of furious snow storms in the mountains. At Weston the snow fall is 20 inches. At Pickens it reached 20 inches. At Grafton there is 18 inches, and at all other points reported the fall ranges from 20 to 24 inches. Telegraph, telephone, railroad and highway traffic is seriously interfered with.

Many Injured.

New York, Jan. 9.—The falling of a bridge during a performance of "Carmen" in the Metropolitan opera house injured 50 persons on the stage, caused a panic among the company and brought a large audience near to disaster. Chorus girls showed heroism by massing at the front of the stage and continuing their song in an effort to quiet the crowd.

Tragedy in Illinois.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 9. — William Rapson, after a family quarrel at the Higginbotham farm, Saturday fatally shot his son Herbert, after which the old man called Herbert's wife out to the barn, shot and killed her and then shot and fatally wounded himself.

There is gradually dawning a belief that plant growth is more or less of a chemical process that may be accelerated or retarded by the application of the proper reagents, generally in the form of fertilizers, and that the ultimate growth is usually far in excess of the value of the material applied. This is apropos of some investigations that have been conducted by M. Nagaoka, of the Tokio Imperial university, in stimulating rice growth by the stimulating action of manganese in the form of manganese sulphate. A yield of 37 per cent. over a field fertilized in the usual manner was obtained by this investigator and the value of the increased crop was equal to four times the cost of the chemical applied.

Gypsies carry their babies in old shawls slung over their shoulders and tied about the waist. North American Indians carry their babies on the backs of squaws—cradle and all. But the Eskimo women of Labrador carry their babies in their boots. These boots come up to the knee, and are wide at the top, with a flap in front. In these the little brown babies live and are happy.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Charges Casualty Company.

Fond du Lac.—C. C. Cole, of Fond du Lac, went to Madison to prefer charges against the Wisconsin Casualty company of that city, of which he is a policy holder and to induce Insurance Commissioner Host to act in the matter. He claims that the officers voted themselves money for services which they did not perform, and alleges that in December, 1903, President C. L. Hastings, of Fond du Lac, presented a bill for $950 for services. This bill was reduced to $100 and paid, although Mr. Cole claims that no services were rendered. Again in January, 1904, the directors, he says, voted themselves $100 salary each for the ensuing three months, and no services were rendered.

Big Fish as an Ice Breaker.

Woodruff.—What has been regarded as a peculiar phenomenon of nature was explained recently. Ever since Rice lake was frozen over it has been noticed that a narrow channel was always open at the entrance to the thoroughfare leading into Alder lake. Tom Miller noticed that a thin coating of ice had formed during the night. While looking at it he was astonished to see a big muskellunge start from the east shore, and, acting for all the world like a tug bucking heavy ice, break its way to the other shore.

Will Fight Tax.

Madison.—It was learned here that the railroad companies have finally decided to contest the right of Wisconsin to add $600,000 to their taxes, as proposed by the state tax commission. All arrangements have been made to enjoin the state treasurer at the proper time. This will bring the matter before the courts where it will be fought to a finish. The action of the corporations will be based upon section 1, article 8, of the constitution, which provides that the rate of taxation shall be uniform.

Train Stalled in a Blizzard.

Woodruff.—Stalled in a great drift that covered the cars to the windows on the Lac du Flambeau Indian reservation, four miles from any white habitation, without food and in danger of being frozen to death should the steam in the engine boilers fail, 40 passengers from Ashland, Bessemer and Ironwood, spent 24 terrible hours on a Northwestern train in the recent blizzard.

Log Jam Broken by Bear.

Manitowish Dam.—A log jam on the banks of the Manitowish was broken in a peculiar manner. A brown bear was noticed by old man Buck prowling around the skids, and later was observed crawling over the piled up timber. Gradually bruin worked his way down to the key log and attacked it frantically. Instantly the mass of logs broke.

Prominent Milwaukeean Dead.

Milwaukee.—D. L. Jones, referee in bankruptcy, is dead at his home here of heart disease, aged 61. Mr. Jones served through the civil war in the Sixteenth Wisconsin. He was prominent in G. A. R. circles, a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Wisconsin Shiloh monument commission and was a mason of high degree.

The News Condensed.

La Crosse.—Osmond Jorstad, instructor at the University of Wisconsin, jumped naked from the roof of his house here into a 20-foot drift of snow on a wager at midnight.

Racine.—Cited to appear in the municipal court to answer to the charge of violating city ordinances, M. M. Secor, ex-mayor of Racine, refused to enter the court and answer to the charge. A warrant for his arrest was issued recently.

Ashland.—Indians of the Bad River reservation met in council at Odanah and decided by unanimous vote to petition the new Indian commissioner, Francis E. Leupp, for a grand jury investigation of the conduct of reservation affairs.

Janesville.—Miss Florence McMillan, a society girl of Fort Atkinson, and Louis Levy, a prominent Janesville clothing merchant, were married. Miss McMillan has renounced her Christian vows and will become a Jewish convert.

Marinette.—Mrs. Amos Dean, wife of a former Marinette telegraph operator who is now in Chicago, will inherit a fortune of $10,000 within three months. The property is located in Madison. She is the daughter of a wealthy manufacturer in Minneapolis.

Milwaukee.—W. F. Kuehn, traveling salesman for a shoe company, committed suicide at the Sacred Heart sanitarium, where he had been but 48 hours. He was 23 years old and lived at No. 426 Fourteenth street.

Green Bay.—Apparently in excellent health, Miss Anastasia Gochowska, a Polish woman of this city, died at the age of 101 years. It was her ambition to reach the age of 105.

Johnson Creek.—The Johnson Creek post office becomes a third-class office and the postmaster will hereafter be appointed by the president.

Green Bay.—The survey of the Northwestern extension from Manitowoc to Gillett by way of Green Bay is nearing completion. Construction will not be started before early spring.

Rhinelander.—Louis Revori, of Pelican, is in jail here, charged with shooting Louis Denton, of Eagle River, near Three Lakes during an altercation.

Appleton.—It is expected that a strong effort will be made to compel the Indians living on Oneida reservation to incorporate into towns.

Williams Bay.—Prof. Sherburne Wesley Burnham, astronomer at the Yerkes observatory here and one of the foremost astronomers in the world, has been awarded the Lalande gold medal of the French academy of sciences, considered one of the most valuable honors obtainable by astronomers.

Racine.—Members of the three Danish Lutheran churches of Racine plan to open a cooperative grocery store, which is to be patronized by all members of the churches and their families.

Baraboo.—During the blizzard the Sauk county courthouse was consumed by fire, together with part of the records for which there was no room in the vault.

Madison.—State Banking Commissioner M. C. Bergh has granted a charter to the First Wisconsin bank of North Fond du Lac. Its capital is $25,000 and its incorporators are C. A. Galloway, S. D. Wyatt, G. A. Knapp, F. M. Givens, J. A. Merryman and C. R. Harrison.

FEET FORCED INTO SHOES.

Fashion Everything and Comfort and Health Sacrificed in Modern Footwear.

Quite an agitation has been developed lately in the cause of proper foot coverings. There is no doubt that poorly fitted shoes cause ill health, bad temper and a consequent train of evils, from loss of love and friendship to failures in business. No one with feet that ache is tempted to walk much for exercise, and so the fresh air cure is not appreciated, nor can anyone with corns and bunions appear normal as regards temper and disposition.

In spite of all these facts, which any person of average intelligence knows to be true, until recently little attention has been paid to the fit of shoes. People have purchased shoes of large manufactories that make all their shoes on one last, irrespective of any idiosyncrasy different feet may possess, and men are beginning to suffer from this folly as well women.

So great has been the mistake of attempting to crowd feet in too small and poorly fitted shoes that there are now men who follow the profession of making shoes for tender feet, and the amount of cork and various other things involved in the making makes this a profession by itself. Men and women alike suffer from this fault of poorly fitted shoes, but women are the worst offenders.

The average woman would be ashamed to show her foot to the world because it is so misshapen and distorted by badly fitted shoes and high heels. The only remedy for this is a rightly constructed shoe, built on scientific lines. Beauty in hand or foot comes from symmetry and use. No hand that does not show purpose in its expression is beautiful, no matter how faultlessly formed, nor is any foot beautiful, though free from disfigurements, that does not suggest motion, that intelligent, strong, flexible impulse which a finely poised body seems to radiate.

This is to be seen in the foot of a small child before his feet are cramped into shoes that are made to cramp any foot, in the negroes of those islands that our so-called civilization has not reached, and in the dancing girls of eastern countries.

It is not to be seen in the foot of civilization. From infancy up the foot is cramped, and hence robbed of freedom and calloused in parts. The foot is to be admired as much as any part of the body. Without it little can be accomplished in this world. Poets do not sing of it, but one artist novelist embodied it in prose, and it is worthy of a respect it does not get. Few actresses would be willing to show their feet on the stage simply because they are misshapen from abuse.

There is no doubt that the determination of a perfect shoe is important. An analysis of points that concern a rightly constructed shoe was recently submitted to a commission to decide. The subject was arranged under sole, toe, heel, instep, strings and uppers. It was decided that the sole should be heavy enough to prevent stones or irregularities in the path from hurting the feet and should extend on either side. The toe should be broad enough to leave the foot absolutely unhampered, and the heel should not be more than one inch high. The instep should be laced as in the army, diagonally across; the lining should be smooth and the heel should not extend to the rear, as this tends to weaken the foot.

A prominent physician who saw the result of the investigation and who has given the subject of the foot much study at once protested in writing that no shoe could fit properly with present-day stockings. Stockings and shoes are made on a preconceived plan, and the stocking in particular is made with no suggestion of the fact that the foot has a curve on the inside. If stockings were made the shape of the normal foot, so says this learned man, with the long part on the side of the big toe, the shoe question would be partially settled. Another learned man contends that "toeing out" produces an unnatural position of the feet, which tends to deformities and cannot be overcome until we stand with feet horizontal. Both of these opinions are chronicled in a leading magazine and may be right so far as they go.

The question of the care of the feet and proper coverings is always considered last, whereas in reality it is one of the prime factors in an individual's welfare. There is not the slightest doubt that at no distant day there is going to be a revolution as to footgear. Whether the shoe will be a sandal or heelless, as some people claim, is a question, but one thing is certain, with proper foot covering spinal complaint will be less, wrinkles will disappear and the body and the head will be carried with a graceful poise that is seen now only in statuary. Much of grace, culture and beauty depends upon that neglected part of the anatomy—the feet—and a shapely poised foot on a well-formed leg gives a freedom of action that is greatly to be desired.

Still Bind Feet.

In a memorial to the throne, the government of Shantung complains that, notwithstanding the issue of the empress' strict commands forbidding the practice of foot-binding, he finds that only about one in every ten families in his province has obeyed. They fear that if their female children are allowed to have natural-sized feet it would be impossible to get them married.

Loafing Laborer.

The other day a member of a London borough council said he had watched a man working on one of the borough streets who dropped his pick into one hole fully 150 times without moving anything.

Railways in the South.

The construction of interurban electric railways in the southern states is one of the best indications of progress. The south is going to surprise even its most ardent admirers by its quick development.—St. Louis Republic.

Politics in India.

In traveling the 1,900 miles from the northern extremity of India to southern one passes through as many political divisions as there are great divisions of Europe, and differing as widely in climate and customs.

BUCKING "THE SYSTEM"

Why Tom Lawson Is After the Money Powers of Wall Street.

HAS A GRIEVANCE AGAINST "STANDARD OIL."

In the Fight the "Bucket Shop" Men Are His Uninvited Allies—Personalities of the Men on Both Sides—The War Is Just Begun—A Moral for the Public.

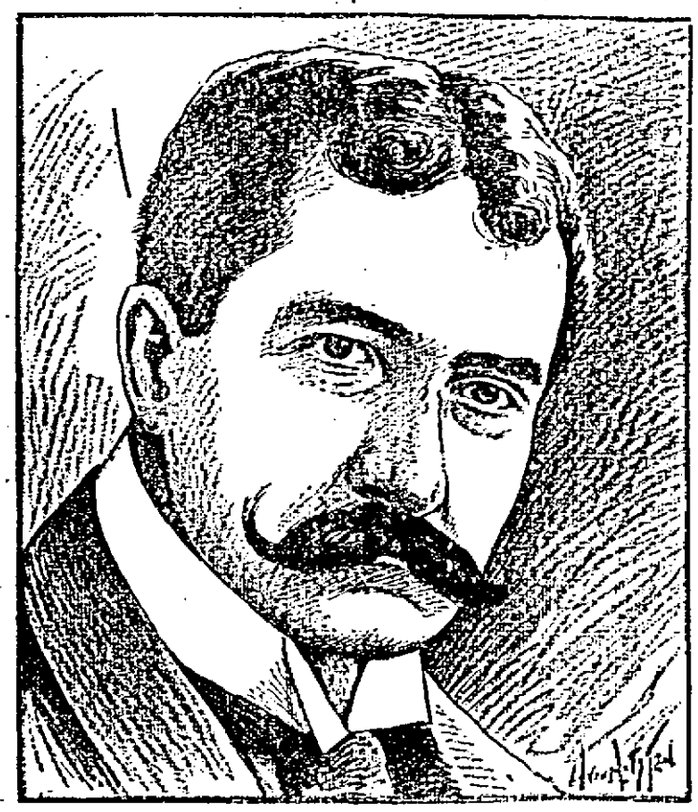
BY AN EX-BROKER.

New York.—Thomas W. Lawson's war upon the "System" is but begun.

At the outset it seems an unequal struggle. Lawson is a man in the prime of life, possessor of a number of unusually nimble millions, but he is apparently without close allies. He stands alone.

Lawson has in the past advertised himself by his lavish expenditures, always with the name of "Lawson" blown in the glass. He paid $50,000 for a new kind of carnation; he has owned some of the finest horses in America; he built a yacht to defend the America's Cup, and when he quarreled about her with the New York Yacht club monopolists who manage the cup contests, he broke her up and made medals out of her bronze for presentation to the public. Lawson is generous, prodigal—yet a Yankee.

The "System" is hydra-headed. For Mr. Lawson's purposes it is led by Standard Oil—that little knot of financiers who, beginning with a $100,000 refining plant in Cleveland, have encircled the world with a power beside which the Rothschilds' is a toy; who have as secure a grip upon the oil trade of Japan as of the United States; who with their German allies control the oil trade of Germany; who



THOMAS W. LAWSON.
Worst Hated Man in America by the Moneyed Interests of Wall Street.

exercise a commanding influence in three of the six great billion-dollar railroad systems of this country; who have wrested the Billion-and-a-Half Steel Trust from its maker; whose surplus revenues flow resistlessly into new channels of profit and of power—into the street car and electric lighting business of New York, which they control; into copper, into silver, into pig-iron; most dangerous of all, into banking and trust company promoting.

Not that Standard Oil owns all these things. It does not need to. A minority interest, coupled with an alliance with other owners, is enough. With power to make or break, a Standard Oil director in any enterprise is listened to respectfully.

Fighters in the Foreground.

Personality makes the fight interesting.

Lawson is magnetic. I defy anyone to pass an hour in his presence without liking him. His magnetism goes beyond his presence into his pen. He has always had a personal following among men who have never seen him. He is alert in movement and speech, lavish in expenditure, an adept in advertising. He knows the weak point in every adversary's armor—even to his personal faults of temper. He knows, for instance, that John D. Rockefeller is not a fighter. Mr. Rockefeller has always been more insidious than strenuous. Confronted, he has gone around and got past the obstacle, not over or through it. His method has succeeded, if you call success that which he has achieved. He never meets an attack. Miss Tarbell's great history of Standard Oil has never torn from him one word of protest.

Rogers has more blood. He is not unlike J. P. Morgan. Both men are pleasant enough when things go their way. When thwarted it is their method to be masterful. Morgan has an eye few men can meet, and of late Rogers has become almost as overbearing. These Titans bear down opposition. Men breathe easier upon leaving them. Cromwell must have had such a presence.

Yet an agile fencer who isn't afraid of a Presence may lure an impressive man to defeat. Corbett defeated Sullivan, for all his eye of set purpose.

Chiefly, Lawson is "after" the Standard Oil people, for reasons. Incidentally, his attack will injure others whose methods are similar. First, the Morgan group; after that, the groups of minor capitalists allied with the one or the other.

Take New York as example. With all the vast increase of business in the city, there are fewer national banks than 20 years ago. Far fewer big ones in Wall street. For practical purposes, there are two groups of allied banks—the Morgan banks headed by the Bank of Commerce, and the Standard Oil banks, headed by the National City, with Stillman, father-in-law of a Rockefeller, as its president. These banks are closely allied with the trust companies, in which the same men who control the banks appear again as directors. Thus a few men control the loaning power in the market. By "calling" in loans they can at any time produce a "break" in Wall street. By furnishing money at low interest—your money and mine, the money of all the country; for country banks send their surplus to the city to be loaned—they can send prices booming. Stock gamblers seldom hesitate to buy a four per cent. stock, however high, when call money is plenty at two per cent. Each figures that he is sharp enough to "get out in time."

The Life Insurance Companies.

I have hesitated to touch one source of power to the System. The life insurance companies.

The three great life companies of New York have written $4,000,000,000 worth of insurance—$250 for every family in the United States. They have $1,000,000,000 of assets. The "fluid" portion of those assets, the steady inflow of hard cash, it is the duty of the directors to invest. Consider the power of men who control great railroads, who have their directors in the trust companies, and who loom large in the directorate of insurance companies also. What a position from which to "float" the bonds of new trusts and combinations!

The temptation is the greater because the position of the companies is so strong. The security of the policyholder is absolute. If Lawson ever says otherwise, call him an alarmist, which it is not a nice thing to be. The improvement of public health in recent years and the constant lengthening of human life is the greatest asset of the companies. But—

Morgan's partner, Perkins, is a director of a great insurance company. When Morgan started the ill-fated Shipping Trust, that insurance company took a quantity of the bonds of the company. The trust failed from over-capitalization, but the bonds are still carried on the insurance company's books at par. It's easy enough to call par their price so long as none of them are ever sold.

It would be easy to multiply such cases. Take the hindred evil of converting stock into bonds so that trust funds may be used to pay for them. It is not good finance.

Such things ought not to be:

1.—Because the temptation is too great; some day ruin of appalling proportions might be wrought by an ambitious man who overdid things and impaired an insurance company's assets.

2.—Because the "System" gives a few men the power, even if they do not impair the credit of their insurance companies, banks and trust companies, to use the people's money to make power elsewhere, until power becomes unlimited

How the "System" Works.

Suppose a company with a capital of $1,000,000. Form now a "holding company" to hold a majority of its stock, 51 per cent. Form now another company to hold 51 per cent. of the holding company's stock. An investment of some $130,000 in the second holding company will control the whole business. Now let there be a prosperous season or two; let the company lease other companies; let it sell bonds to trust companies and insurance companies in which its directors are interested; and presently ten men with an investment of less than $15,000 apiece may be controlling millions.

Let anyone who doubts that such a preposterous disproportion of power to investment is possible examine for himself the manner in which the great Rock Island system is now controlled.

It is this kind of thing that makes people nervous when Lawson threatens to tell all he knows. Suppose he should!

Just for one minute—Suppose he should!

Observe now the power of weakness and the weakness of power. The "System" nervous, stung to anger, trembling at what disclosure next it knows not.

And Lawson alone, not a notably great millionaire, but—with an idea.

He has told that idea, often enough. There is one power in the country bigger than the "System." The People. The people by demanding legislation can nip the wings of the "System." The people, whose money the "System" is using, may demand their money to use otherwise. Where would the "System" be then? Where would prices be? What would Wall street do?

Allies, Yet Not Allies.

Lawson will either make one of the biggest sensations in financial history, or one of the most laughable failures. He has no doubt which it will be.

As to allies, he needs none. There are people who will help him; who must help him. A red-cheeked Brooklyn boy, for instance, named Heinze, who for 15 years has made 57 varieties of trouble for Standard Oil and made a great fortune for himself as a copper magnate in Montana, will not weep at Lawson's campaign.

Every bucket-shop proprietor will be in effect his ally, without any necessity for an understanding. The most damaging accusation that can be made against Lawson is that he is in league with bucket-shops, because they profit by him. That he cannot prevent.

Every man in the country with a dollar to waste ought to know that a bucket-shop man is always a bear. Why? Because his customers are mainly bulls and it is his business—sweet business!—to break them. Nine customers out of ten are loaded up on the "long" side, with only a three-point margin between them and loss. Take a dry goods clerk who "invests" ten dollars in a stock, at a time like last September. The stock keeps going up and at every raise the poor fool puts his paper profits back into more stock at the same margin. He does not put in any more cash—another ten dollars looks so small when he is carrying a "line" of perhaps a hundred shares. Along comes Mr. Lawson with his thunderbolt! What is the bucket-shop man's policy? Obviously to go into the market with his own customers' money and sell—help the bear "reaction." In every reaction of Wall street history bucket-shop men have helped. And their clients have lost their ten dollar stakes—or larger, as the case may be. That is worth remembering.

At a reputable broker's firm the least margin accepted is ten "points"—ten dollars per share. In troubled times a careful broker demands 20 "points" upon "gilt-edged" stock. Even then a customer may be "cleaned out" within a few weeks unless he is prepared to put up more margin. The gambling is more dangerous the better the stock one gambles upon, odd as that may seem. In a time when all prices are falling, a man who is loaded up with miscellaneous stocks must sell something. He sells that which will sell best. In Lawson's now famous raid St. Paul lost more "points" than Steel Common.

Where Does Morgan Stand?

Speaking of Steel Common—where does Morgan stand?

There has been more than a suspicion that Mr. Morgan was not greatly displeased to see the Standard's standard-bearers get a drubbing. He went up against them in the Northern Securities matter and came off a wiser but not a handsomer man. He lost control of Steel to them. He has seen the primacy in Wall street promotion go to more conservative "bond houses"—to great international concerns like Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Speyers. Is he now Lawson's enemy? Ally of course he is not. That would not do. But—enemy?

I only know this: Day after day Lawson was "tipped off" by the bears as about to attack Steel. The tip was never good.

For Lawson's purposes, Steel is not so vulnerable as Copper. Its strength is in its admirable reports. Anyone can know at any time how badly or otherwise the company is getting along. There is no mystery. Amalgamated's management is secret, a circumstance more favorable to bear raids than to bull operations. The thing is "on a two per cent. basis." That is all we can know about it, but conjecture may busy itself with the actual value of a property sold by shrewd Marcus Daly to the Standard, vastly watered by these hydraulic experts, sold to New England schoolmarms at 130, subsequently beared to away below 50, a month or more ago up to 86 again. What is it worth? Who knows?

Lawson Has "Hit It Right."

Lawson has "hit it right." That is why he has the ear of the public. Seven months' magazine articles have been merely preliminary to his main attack. They were like the patent medicine man's "patter" on the street before he sells the Universal Pain Eradicator. He is getting attention.

He was only getting attention when in early December he "broke the market" and tipped over apple-carts carefully loaded for months.

There is a useful myth in Wall street, called "re-investment." It is very simple. Most dividends are payable January 1 and July 1, and lambs are kept aware of it. They are told that at these periods rich men who draw large dividends always reinvest part of them, which drives prices up. As if rich men were so fond of paying high prices instead of waiting a few days! The plot was made to "unload" on the public this December on the old cry of "re-investments." They were to be dragged in to buy in December in anticipation of a "January boom." People with memories know that last January prices dropped.

For months the market had been boiling with "wash sales." The word of the "System" was passed that money for margins would be kept cheap, and that there was plenty. "Three million share days" were promised. Such a day would mean the sale of $300,000,000 of securities in one exchange of one city in one day!

What are "wash sales?" A broker may make only legitimate sales and purchases. But there's nothing to prevent a man or a "pool" from giving selling orders to one broker and buying orders to another for 10,000 shares each. If this is done through an exchange member the commission is trivial. Thus prices were gradually worked up by an appearance of activity, step by step, for four months, the public occasionally taking a few shares, but the transactions in the main all speculative. Wall street was ready for the "killing."

You remember the story of the man who tried to give his horse medicine by blowing it down his throat with a long tube. The "hoss blowed fust." That happened this time.

Lawson's great advertisement on copper set the public to selling instead of buying. To prevent the market from going to pieces like a card house the "System" had to buy—not only the men for whom Lawson was gunning, but all those who wanted to see "business good." And yet customers were sold out by bucket-shops and by the regular brokers! There's no making of omelets without breaking eggs. Amalgamated dropped 24 points. It has never recovered, or half recovered. People are waiting. St. Paul went down over ten points. It is a Standard Oil specialty. Pennsylvania, a "gilt-edge" stock, not especially Oily, dropped eight points. That was a shrinkage of $36,000,000 in Amalgamated, or $9,000,000 in Pennsylvania. Other stocks lost in proportion—several hundred millions on the whole list. Not even the best stocks approached the prices they would have reached had the "unloading" process been carried out upon the public on the original plan.

What did it cost Lawson? Nothing. He sold all his own holdings of copper before the break. Wall street knew that. When he began his war he "went short," covering later at a substantial gain at the expense of his foe. The advertisements by which he fought cost about $80,000, a trifle in comparison with the possible gains. Any warrior must have the sinews of war. Apparently all Lawson has to do when he wants money is to jump out from behind the fence, say "Boo!" and gather up what is left behind by the other fellows in their flight.

He may say "Boo!" once too often and get the worst drubbing of his life. You never can tell.

Nothing Like the Truth.

There's nothing like the truth to frighten people. Lawson has the audience because what he says jibes with facts that everyone knows. He criticises insurance methods and backs it up by extracts from an insurance superintendent's report. He tells the story of the Delaware receivership of Bay State Gas, and all the men concerned in that strange proceeding tumble over each other to tell their stories. He brings in Jim Keene's name, and Keene admits having manipulated $22,000,000 worth of Amalgamated stocks for insiders—apparently a "remainder" they got "caught with" when they made the first "unloading."

He told the truth as to the manner of Rogers' acquisition of the New York Commercial as a Standard Oil and Amalgamated Copper organ.

He told the truth to Col. Greene.

I have kept that marvelous incident for the last because it gives the key of this man's power. When Greene issued his famous midnight message by advertisement his language meant murder. Greene is a man who has mined copper. He has four notches on his pistol stock. Two days later he went to Boston, met Lawson, talked seven hours. What magic did Lawson use with Greene? Just the truth. Just told him how, because he tried to sustain the stock of his Greene Copper company in a general decline he was "loaded up" with it from every source until his banks—oh, those banks, controlled by the very people who had been selling him his stock!—called his loans. Then he lost four millions in twice as many minutes and the other fellows got his really valuable stock cheap. Great game, isn't it? Nice game for innocent people in the country to think they can beat, after reading a few circulars pushed out by the literary artists of the bucket-shops!

Lawson is a Standard Oil ally turning "state's evidence." What a situation for the plain people to enjoy!

Everybody's Magazine was bought on credit mainly from John Wanamaker for a trifle by two bright young men. They are now selling advertisements for $500 a page, printed 725,000 copies last issue—all they could print; they could easily have sold more—and raised the price to 15 cents. Lawson makes no charge for his articles, of course. He only wants a medium to get his points before the public. All the advertisements of the magazine in the daily papers which have been signed by Lawson he has personally paid for. The publishers often know nothing about such an announcement until they see it in print.

Since Lawson cannot make one blade of grass grow where two grew before, I am inclined to say: Let the man have his say. If the "System" is wrong, it should be proved. If it is right, the truth will come out. In any case the public will have a chance to learn that stock gambling is a game for fools.

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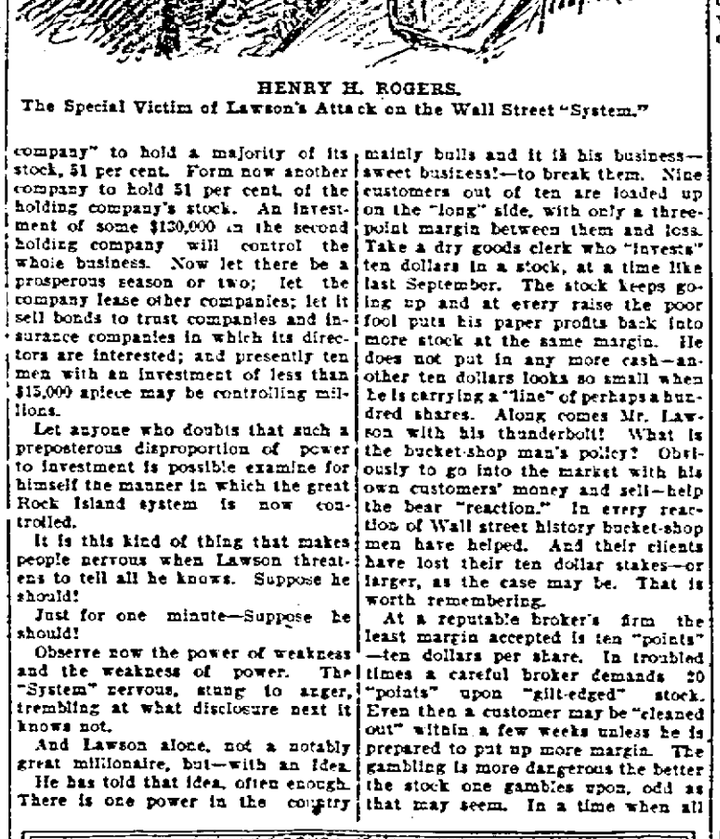
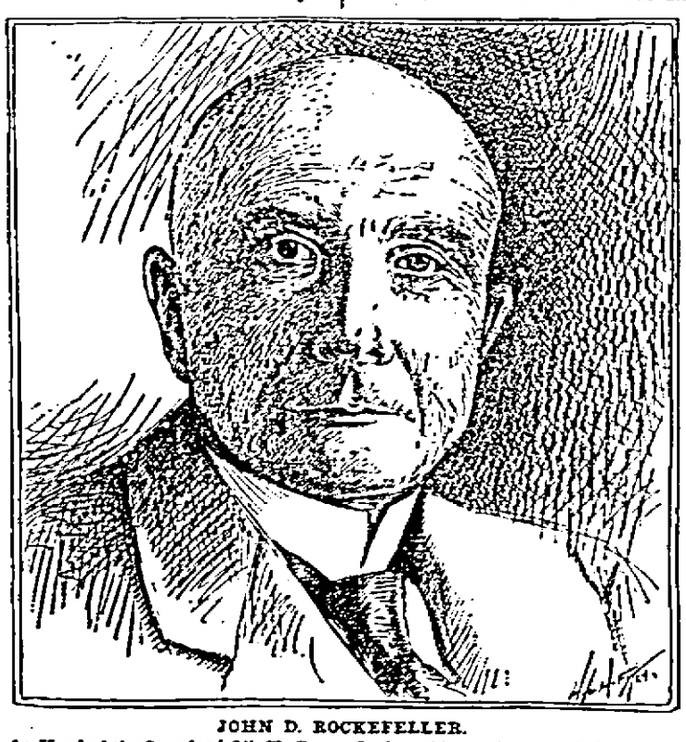


HENRY H. ROGERS.
The Special Victim of Lawson's Attack on the Wall Street "System."



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.
As Head of the Standard Oil, He Comes In for a Share of Lawson's Criticism.

J. EDWARD ADDICKS.
Lawson Pictures Him as a Weak-Kneed Brother in the Bay State Gas Deal.

GREAT VITALITY OF SEEDS.

Some Kinds Retain Life a Long Time, But the Period Is Often Exaggerated.

The length of time seeds will preserve their vitality differs amazingly in different plants. The seeds of the willow, for instance, will not germinate after having once been dry and their germinating power is lost in two weeks, even if during that interval they have been kept fresh. The seeds of coffee do not germinate after having been kept for any considerable length of time. The grains of wheat lose their power and strength after a lapse of several years, though wheat over two centuries old has been quite capable of being used for food.

The story of "mummy wheat" sprouting after having lain dormant in Egyptian tombs for thousands of years, to say the least, sounds exceedingly dubious.

No well-authenticated instances of such finds are extant, says the Chicago Chronicle, while other articles sold by the Arabs to credulous travelers as coming out of the same tomb as the ancient wheat have been dahlia bulbs and maize, the deposition of which, in the receptacle from which they were said to have been taken, makes it necessary to believe that 3,000 years ago the subjects of Pharaoh were engaged in commerce with America.

Rye and wheat only 155 years old could not be induced to germinate, the place of the embryo being filled with a slimy and putrefying liquid. When kept secluded from light and dampness seeds have been known to keep for lengthened periods.

The most unscientific observer has noticed how often plants appear in old ground which has been trenched which have never appeared in such spots previously, and that after fires pass over localities plants equally strange to the neighborhood appear. It is noticed that when a forest is fired the trees that take the place of the burned ones are of a different species than those hitherto observed in that neighborhood.

After the great London fire, in 1666, the yellow rocket appeared in great profusion for the first time in the district swept by fire. These facts, which cannot be denied, have led to the theory that seeds may lie for long periods dormant, and only spring into life when some stimulus, such as exposure to the sun, rain or heat, is applied to them.

A scientist has recently discovered that an extensive tract of land at the silver mines of Laurium, in Greece, is covered by a luxuriant growth of horned poppies belonging to a hitherto unknown species. These plants have shot up through soil which had been covered to the depth of ten feet with masses of cinder and slag thrown out by the workmen in ancient times, when the mines were worked by the Greeks, and which have been recently disturbed in order that the imperfectly fused materials might be subjected to further process of fusion for the purpose of extracting their silver contents.

RUSSIAN BRISTLES BEST.

Superior to Those of Other Countries for the Manufacture of Brushes, Etc.

The first essential of a good hairbrush is that the bristles should really be bristles, not imitations, and that they should be of a good kind. Russian bristles are the best; they are obtained from the back of the wild boar.

Russian bristles are stiff, tapering in shape, about seven inches in length, and either black or white. These are the longest and stiffest of all; only the butt end is used for hair brushes, and the other end, known as the "flag," is employed for making painting and decorating brushes.

The flag tapers thin, and ends in several sprouts, so that it makes a soft and flexible brush. The butt end of the Russian bristle may be recognized by its thickness, for no other bristle has so large a diameter.

The next best variety is the Chinese, and is sent from Tientsin; it is a black bristle, about five and a half inches in length, and less stiff than the Russian. It is not so durable as the latter, but in other respects it is not far behind.

German bristles vary in length and quality; they are black, white and brown, and the length ranges from six inches to a mere stump of an inch or so. The white are regarded as the best of all these German varieties, and consequently fetch the highest price.

American bristles are short, ranging from two and a half to three and a half inches; they are soft and flexible, and for that reason are not so well adapted for the manufacture of hair brushes; however, they are cheap, and are therefore largely used to mix with the stiffer kinds.

This, by the way, is one of the points to be noted when buying—see if all the bristles have the same stiffness. Yet another variety is that obtained from the sea cow; these bristles are hard and durable, and they are black in color.

Imitation bristles in the shape of fibers are often used. To detect the true bristle from the imitation and also to ascertain the quality of the real article, run your finger down the center of the brush; if the bristles spring back quickly into the straight, upright position, they are genuine, but if they return slowly to the original position, it will be well to examine them more closely, for this lack of resilience, or springiness, is one of the signs by which you will recognize the fiber.

See that the bristles are secured to the back of the brush by wire.

Respectful Silence.

Old Gentleman (to restaurant waiter)—I believe it is improper to speak disrespectfully of one's elders?

Restaurant Waiter—So I've heard, sir.

"Then I will be silent concerning this fowl you have just brought me."—Smith's Weekly.

In a Serious Difficulty.

See the man who is carving.

Observe his red face, his awkwardness, his nervous and flustered manner.

Is it the first time he has ever officiated?

Not at all.

His rich but nearsighted aunt, who is taking dinner with the family, and from whom he has expectations, has just asked him for some of the white meat.

The Christmas fowl happens to be a goose.—Chicago Tribune.

Recently Discovered Elements.

The rare elements recently discovered, scandium, gallium and germanium, were prophesied 20 years ago by Mendeleff, who christened them probationally eka-boron, eka-aluminium and eka-silicon.

Women Set Good Example.

Women in a Massachusetts town actually have compelled the street railway company to increase the number of cars at busy hours by refusing to pay fares when they could get no seats. There are some things that women can do better than men.—Buffalo Express.

Sure Sign of Old Age.

A man may know that he is approaching old age when he ceases to struggle to be among the first to leave a railroad car when he is in no particular hurry.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WOMAN AT LIGHT 38 YEARS

Santa Barbara Beacon Keeper Has Missed But Two Nights in Her Career.

For 38 years a woman has kept the light off Santa Barbara, says the Los Angeles Times. The lighthouse is situated about two miles southwest of Santa Barbara, on a low point of land, the light being 178 feet above the sea. The tower rises from the center of a small white building with the usual red roof and green shutters, with a tiny porch opening toward the sea. The building was erected in 1856, and its first keeper was Albert J. Williams, the husband of Mrs. Julia F. Williams, the present keeper. He received his appointment when Franklin J. Pierce was president. The light is a fixed white of the first order and may be seen 17 miles at sea. Just as the civil war was closing, in 1865, Mrs. Williams was appointed keeper in place of her husband, who had died, and she has had the longest service of any keeper on the coast. Mrs. Williams has been away from her post but two nights in 27 years, and does not go away in the daytime save on Sunday, when she rides into town to attend the Congregational church, of which she has long been a member. The family came originally from Maine. When they came to the lighthouse in 1856 Mr. and Mrs. Williams had two little daughters, and while there two sons were born to them and one child died.

No Round Trips.

It is reported that owing to the losses suffered at the hands of ticket scalpers several Mexican railways have decided to issue no more round-trip tickets.

NEW HAY A MOSQUITO CURE

Novel Method to Rid House of Pests Told Of by a Texas Man.

A gentleman living in the city, who occasionally goes into the country for a day or two, came back from a recent trip with a brand new mosquito remedy, says the Galveston News. "You can talk about your screens on the cisterns and buy the best bars for your bed, but I am here to tell you that there is nothing like new mown hay to keep the little pests from you. I have just been up in the country, where the mosquitoes are as thick as fleas on a common cur, and after vainly trying to sleep in the house, I got up and went out onto a pile of new hay and slept soundly the rest of the night. I was in the open without any bar or covering, and not one mosquito came near me.

"How do I account for that? Well, at first I did not know just the reason, but after trying the experiment several times I came to the conclusion that the mosquitoes do not like the smell of new mown hay, or any hay, for that matter. No, I would not advise the citizens of Galveston to buy a bale of hay apiece and spread it out on their bedroom floors for a place to sleep, but if any of them have occasion to go into the country and are driven out of the house by the pests, let them make their bed in the hay and I'll guarantee that they will get a refreshing night's sleep."

Long Flashes.

A flash of lightning is often a mile long.

NEW CLOTHING FIRM!

GARY & DANIELSON

Will take possession of the store and stock of J. P Hansen on Jan. 12th, closing for two days thereafter to take inventory, and

WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS SATURDAY, Jan. 14th, 1905

This is a first-class stock and is thoroughly up to date in all lines. We have purchased it at a close price and will sell it accordingly.

Goods and Prices are Right.

Our stock of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Suits, Neckwear, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes of all kinds is the most complete in town.

We also have the exclusive sale in this city of the famous **DOUGLAS SHOES** and the Jefferson Driving Shoes

We have come to stay and fair and square dealing with all will mark our efforts.

A Cordial Invitation is Extended to all to call and Inspect the Largest and Most Complete Line in Rhinelander.

GARY & DANIELSON

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.